IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,012.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
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CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
24th July.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE.	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8500	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate. "B" rate.		"A" rate. "B" rate	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Birmingham.	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

* The above steamer are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10, Apply to Box No. 413, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 24th July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 25th July ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 24th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 24th July.
*Pentakota	3413	,, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
22nd July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Marienbad	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept
Gablonz	8000	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	....	1st Dec
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Giesla....	4260	....	28th July.

Taking no Passengers.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 750
,, London via Trieste	.. Rs.	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,,	908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 525
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 675
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back		,833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarvis, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria....	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Aug. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	2nd Aug. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	21st Aug. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay 4th July, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping. (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	.... Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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Best Flax Canvas
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SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	.....	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	.....	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
for
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars

"ROYAL" POINTS.

We have recently accepted the agency of the "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS and have just unpacked our first consignment of these far-famed machines.

The "ROYAL"	is the most visible of all visible writers.
The "ROYAL"	is a modern, high-grade machine in every respect.
The "ROYAL"	has a Universal Keyboard comprising eighty-four characters, including fractions and other special marks.
The "ROYAL"	retains all its letters in true alignment *permanently* and is noted for the fine quality of its work.
"The ROYAL'S"	type-faces are ingeniously protected so that they cannot become battered by striking one type upon the back of another.
The "ROYAL'S"	Tabulator is operated by a natural forward pressure, which is quick and positive in its action. This device is useful in paragraphing and is a time saver in addressing envelopes, telegrams, statements, analyses and many other uses.
The "ROYAL'S"	Back-Space Key, another time-saver, which moves the carriage back one space, is one of its most useful features and greatly appreciated by operators.
The "ROYAL'S"	Two colour arrangement is unequalled for Stencil work a touch on the lever throws the ribbon out of operation. It is a boon for operators in not staining the hands or clothes and saves the trouble of frequently lowering the ribbon.
The "ROYAL"	is light running and speedy.
The "ROYAL"	has scarcely more than half as many parts as other standard typewriters, yet contains every essential feature; is compact, portable and light.
The "ROYAL"	is simple and durable and will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time than any other typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	meets every modern requirement.
The "ROYAL"	will do every kind of work that can be reasonably demanded of a typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	has an exceptionally heavy Manifolder and will make more Carbon copies than any other machine.
The "ROYAL"	has other practical improvements, the advantages of which will be apparent upon examination of the machine.
The "ROYAL"	is universally approved for the sole reason that it has proved itself the most satisfactory and economical and is sold at a reasonable price.

Should you desire to see how the "ROYAL" works please call at our establishment, or make an appointment at your office, when our operator will bring a machine for your inspection.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
95, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.
PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "CLEOPATRA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, upto 12-0 Noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, August 13th, 1913, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Tyndals, Lascars, etc., of the Port Trust.

Form of tender and Schedule of quantities and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Clothing."

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each Tender.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his Tender.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders, and any part of Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tender.

C. W. BOND,
Ag. Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder,
Bombay, 15th July, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT KAMATIPOORA 4TH LANE.

Under instructions from C. A. Chhaya Esq., Vakil, of the mortgagee by Rattonbai, widow of Hormusji Mancherji Chatniwala, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Yenkoobai, widow of Lingoo Rajuna and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd July, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1909, the following landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of government land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 4th Kamatipoora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 39 1-9 square yards and thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3733, New No. 10437, Old Survey No. 3312, and New Survey No. 6040, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1354, and Street No. 4-6, and which is bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the east the property of Rajuna Galoo, on the west, the property of Bai Lingabai, widow of Galoodhan Sett, on the north the aforesaid 4th Kamatipoora Lane and on the south by the sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1913.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 AND 10, COMPLETE PROGRAMME.

AT 8-30, PICTURES ONLY.

A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

The Programme speaks for itself :—
WITH SCOTT TO THE POLE.
Being a pictorial record of the most sensational Expedition the world has ever known, taken by Mr. H. G. Ponting the official Cinematographer—Exclusive to the Excelsior.

THE JACKOWLEWS,
the famous Russian dancers, by permission of the Royal Opera House Management in a new dancing and singing scena.

Mr. G. E. STILLWELL.
The Man with two distinctive personalities
KITTO
The American Patter Comedian and two more fine films, a Bumper Programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ARRANGEMENT

Two Variety Performances on SUNDAY, at 6-45 and 10 p.m. One Performance, at 6-45 every evening during visit of the Court Cards.

Mlle. ROSHANARA

Special Indian Dances by request of the Bombay public.

(a) JINJOTIE GAZELLE.
In devotion to the Deities
(b) LALLA ROOKH.
In praise of a Spring Garden.
The much admired
(c) SNAKE DANCE.

Miles. BENZONI and DORIOR,
the superb ballet dancers in an exquisite enactment.
THE LOVERS (Les Amoreux)
JACKOVLEW TRIO
in an entirely new role will provide a lively scena "SAILORS ASHORE."

THE FEATURE FILM.
THE SEEKER
A story thrilling with human passion.
Farcical :—"FURS."
A MAN OF MYSTERY.
THE ELEVENTH HOUR.
A farcical progress from a Cannibal Cauldron to a Throne.

Prices : Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 ; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RHEUMATISM CURED
Free Offer of Guaranteed Cure.
To further advertise our Famous Galvanic Rings, which absolutely cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Nervousness, Loss of Will Power, & all kindred complaints, we have decided to give a quantity away. They have cured thousands. Why not you? We also warn the public against worthless (often dangerous) imitations of our wonderful Rings. Write now to—
GALVANIC RING CO.
(Dept. 87), KEW, LONDON, ENG.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap. Rs. 4 per thousand

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Another "A I" Exclusive.
COME AND SEE
THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE-PORTRAYAL
RED AND WHITE ROSES.
A Story of Life in Political Circles,
DEEP AND SOUL-STIRRING PATHOS!
INTENSE HUMAN INTEREST!
Also a full Programme of Comics.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.
TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

GREAT WESTERN
FORT, BOMBAY. HOTEL.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (different sexes) impoverishing infections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.
Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN AFTER THE LONG VACATION ON AUGUST 9TH 1913.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

1912. Roorkee Thomason College, Entrance Examination, Civil Engineer Class, 7 candidates sent up, 5 passed.

Upper Subordinate Class, 4 sent up of whom all passed, standing 1st, 3rd, and 4th.

Government High School Examination, 18 sent up of whom 13 passed 4 in First Division, gaining 15 Honours and 2 Scholarships of Rs. 20 each per mensem, tenable for two years. Middle School Examination, 15 sent up of whom 12 passed, one in First Division and gaining 9 Honours.

La Martiniere College prepares boys for all Government Examinations and Departments, Salt, Excise, Revenue, Forest, Survey, Telegraphs and Customs, etc., etc., Cambridge Local, Senior and Junior Examinations will be introduced in 1914.

Staff consists of highly trained and experienced teachers, of whom 7 are graduates of European Universities.

The school possesses a large and well equipped Laboratory.

Extensive playing fields. All games under the Supervision of Masters.

For particulars please apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 h. p. Clement Bayard CAR 6 cylinder, special magneto, Bosch dual, ignition, dynamo, electric lights, dashboard lamp, stepney wheel, Edison accumulators, speedmeter, glass screen, horn, hood and tools. In perfect running order. Owner buying larger car. Price Rs. 5,500. Apply to W. L. WELDON, High Court, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Offers are invited for the PURCHASE of any or all of the undermentioned PROPERTIES. Intending purchasers should communicate with the Undersigned, between the hours of 3 to 6 in the afternoon, offers will be accepted till 25th instant.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

1. Land adjoining to the road on the sea side west of Palli Hill, Bandra, near the European Gymkhana commanding a good view suitable for building purposes, admeasuring about 15,000 square yards and studded with Mango grafts yielding annually a very good income and also about 14,000 square yards of Paddy fields, on the West side of Palli Hill, near Amabai Petit's Orphanage.

2 Land at Malla, adjoining the road, opposite to Mr. M. Jalbhai Sett's property with out-house. Stable, Mango trees, and wells, a suitable locality for plantation with profits.

3 Batty and Paddy fields at Kantwady, Palli, Kari and Irla Parla, almost all adjoining to the road, also useful for plantation or building purposes.

(The total area about a lac of square yards).

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

REV. DR. B. DE MONTE,
Arbitrator,
Bhuleshwar Cathedral,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 30, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MR.
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
and their Joker from London.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS
Pronounced by the Press to be the best Company of its kind that has appeared in Bombay for years.
Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES :—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly...	„ 2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0	per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Rs. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's steamer Trieste, 3208 tons, Captain E. Grimme, will sailed to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom and a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, 3954 tons, Captain D. Macfardyen, will sail to-day for Antwerp &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, arrived in harbour on Suday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 33 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain W. Hickey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Imani, 2979 tons, Captain S. C. Penberthy, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, with ballast.

NON-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 19th July 1913, should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Saturday, 19th July 1913 should be considered as a Non Weather Working Day in the stream.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis ..... R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley ... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .. R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JULY 21.

Astoria .....2743 Hogan ....T M and Co
Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Breconian .... 2577 Jones .....K N and Co
Bankura.....1905 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Cleopatra.....3129 Fronovich .. A L S N Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickey.....P & O Co
Dumra.....762 Barbridge .....M M & Co
Hoseines... 994 Fanning ....T Morrison & Co
Imani.....2979 Penberthay.....K N & Co
Kasara..... .. 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.... T M and Co
Kamakura Maru....3798 Hori.....N Y Kaisha
Kirkfield.....3060 Dermody .. Jeddah.... 25-7...T M and Co
Lindula .....2193 Walk ....M M and Co
Marinaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Nyanza...2642 Mcallister.....W and A G & Co
Ramsay.....2739 Mullan ..... P and O Co
Scharzfels ..2533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Schildturm...3187 Klappenburg ...W & A G &Co
Sofala.....3435 Moth .....M M & Co
Saaed..... ..157 Bonsfield.....Port Said ..... Arab Strs Ld
Sildra .....2097 Bryn..... .. The Bombay Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff... .....
Islami.....1604 Hughes .....T M & Co
Canara.....3389 Dogge ...Java...M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JULY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Homayun	2154	Mirch			T M & Co
B City of Birmingham	4048	.. Karachi		1-8	Haughton... K N & Co
C & R Dido	3127	Williams	... Hull	24-7	J F and Co
D & E Neuenfels	3541	Freiohs	Karachi		W and A G and Co
F Umta	3492	Babb	C'cutta	23-7	M M & Co
G Bankura	1905	Whytehead			M M and Co
H Umsinga	1969	Cox	Liverpool	23-7	W & A G & Co
K Villa-de-Oran	3004	Masson			J M & Co
M Arcadia	3514	Barcham			P and O Co
N Baron Balfour	2553	Symonds			J F & Co
O Salient	2419	West Cott		24-7	Smid & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	...Antwerp	1-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Abydos	1940	Davies	Karachi	28-7	B and A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Bristol	4345	Henderson	K'chi	25-7	K N & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	23-7	W and A G & Co
3 City of Bombay	3353	Sharry			K N & Co
4 Hidalgo	2760	Horbord	Hull	25-7	J F & Co
5 Salamis	2793	Rodger	Portsaid		T M & Co
6 Kybfels	3159	Frisins	Hamburg	19-7	W & A G & Co
7 Nairung	2362	McNeil	Calcutta	24-7	T M & Co
10 & 11 Chupra	3954	McFadyn	Aden	21-7	M M & Co
12 & 13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	19-7	P and O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Penny	Karachi		M M & Co
15 Bombay Maru	3398	Fazawa	Kobe	23-7	N Y Kaisha
16 Lawoe	1817	Coates	Jeddah		Khundwa Offside O
Markgraf	3325	Tantzen			A Sk Co

H W P D

Netravati	639	Fakeera		B S N Co
Sabarmati	121	Samsoodin		Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	549	Ahmed	Kochi	22-7 Bo S N Co

M W D D

Badrie .....1613 Fisher.....Arab Strs Ld

H W V D

Dumra .....762 Barbridge .....Busreh...24 7 M M and Co

ARRIVALS

July	Vessel.	Commanders	Destination
20	Sutherland ..	Longstaff ..	C'cutta, July 5
	Imani	Penberthy...	Durban, July 7
	Dumra	Burbridge ..	Busreh, Jul 18
	Devanha	Hickey.....	S'anghai, July 1

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Trieste, Grimme for Calcutta.
„ Chupra, Macfadyen for Antwerp, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
„ City of Birmingham for Liverpool, &c
„ Imani for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Company's steamer China, left Hongkong at 1 pm on Saturday the 19th inst.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

ADDISON—On the 5th July, 1913, at Glen Head, Mussoorie, the wife of J. Addison, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PETRIE-HAY—GOULDING—On the 28th June, 1913, at St. Andrew's Parish Church Rugby, England, by the Rev. G. E. Hitchcock, Rector of Harborough Magna, assisted by the Rev. C. Blagdon, Rector of Rugby, William Carruth, only son of the late William Petrie-Hay and Mrs. Petrie-Hay, of Banff, Scotland and Hunsur, Mysore State, India, to Louise, only daughter of John Goulding and Mrs. Goulding, of Harborough Magna, Rugby, and granddaughter of the late John and Mrs. Goulding, Tirrel Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.

DEATH.

SWAYNE—On the 21st June, 1913, at Orchard Leigh, Paignton, Mary Morris, the dearly-loved wife of Major-General J. D. Swayne, Indian Army, and daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Cormack, of Paris.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement trust, 4 p. m.
Harwood Association Football League, G.I.P. vs. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim.—Envy is an incurable disease, which is never healed except in the death of either the envious or the envied.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 11th inst., left Aden at 3 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. :—

March .....Distant Greeting ... ..Dring
Overture ..The British Knight ....Hermann
Valse .....Dreaming ....Joyce
Potpourri.....of Old English airs and Dances ....Myddleton
Intermezzo.....Heartsease .....Macbeth
Gavotte ...The Way to the Heart..Lincke
Parade ...We Musgreegor.....Amers

AUTUMN SESSION SERIES OF GUILD LECTURES.—The second lecture of the series will be given by Mr. T. R. Kotwal, B.A., LL.B., on Saturday next at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at the St. Xavier's College. Subject:—Lac cultivation; President, Dr. H. H. Mann.

VICTIMS IN THE BOREGAON DISASTER :—Mr. Harrison, who was seriously injured in the disaster on the G. I. P. Railway line at Boregaon, has so far recovered as to be allowed to go out. Mrs. Harrison's condition too, has improved considerably, but she is still invalided.

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st. Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mosambique, Beira, and L. Marquis, per s.s. "Lindula" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., on Thursday the 24th July. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A MARWARI ROBBED :—A Marwari named Keshra Khima, residing in Kamatipur has reported to the police of the loss of certain gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 7,200. He stated that the ornaments were locked up in a wooden box on July 5. He had occasion to open the box on the 17th, and property had found that the disappeared. A servant of his left him on the previous day and had made himself scarce. The property lost belonged to different persons who had pawned them with the complainant.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY STUDENTS.

The following students of the Pioner Commercial Institute, Grant-road passed the examinations of the National Union of Teachers (London) held in April last in Bombay :—Advanced book-keeping 2nd class :—M. B. Raote, Pestonji Ardeshir, C. B. Tengra, D. M. Master. Inter 2nd class :—B. E. Dastur, S. D. Dumasia.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN SIND AND MOUNT ABU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The storm has moved into the neighbourhood of Jacobabad and is now disappearing. It has given some heavy rain in Sind and Mount Abu. Except in the region affected by the storm there has been a considerable decrease in the rainfall.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east of the United Provinces and Sind; fairly general in Bengal and the west coast; and local in the Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls also have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Mysore and the Bombay Deccan. Victoria Point and Diamond Island report three inches; Rangoon, four; Barisal, one; Jalpaiguri, one and a half; Lucknow, two; Multan, one; Hyderabad and Sindi, six; Karachi, four; Jacobabad, a quarter; Mound Abu, six; Mercara, two; and Calicut, one and a half.

Forecast :—A drecrease in rainfall in Sind.

KARACHI, July 21.

Karachi has been swamped by a downpour of eight inches of rain within 36 hours. The whole of Sind has similarly experienced an exceptionally heavy rainfall. The railway has been breached, though not seriously, and railway communication is temporarily interrupted.

AT SEA.

The steamer Sutherland, Captain A. Longstaff, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta reports that she experienced fine weather in the Bay of Bengal and stormy weather and heavy seas from Cochin to port. The B. I. S. N. and Co.'s steamer "Bankura," Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh via Karachi, met with heavy squalls of wind and rain and heavy sea off the Port.

The B.I.S.N. and Co.'s steamer "Dumra" Captain A. B. Burbridge, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, had very strong gale, with mountainous sea.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer Bombay from the Meteorological Department Simla :—

Depression now over Sind; likely to give high winds off Kathiawar, Sind, and Mekran Coasts.

LATER.

Depression moving northwards away from Coast. Lower signal.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St. George's Hospital.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	62·47	62·15	60·19
Monday, 21st July.....	0·07	0·08	0·13
Total.....	62·54	62·23	60·32

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 21.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrpdg. Total. 1911	Corrpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	50·53	21·65	27·61

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 21st July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 14	65 66

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.		
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.	
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.	
74	63	9 15	89	0

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (20th) ..	92·3	82·5	...	...
Jask ..	95·3	86·3	...	...
Muskat (20th) ..	93·3	83·9	...	...
Multan ..	105·3	79·3	1·20	5·70
Rawalpindi ..	95·4	74·6	...	6·96
Lahore ..	94·9	81·7	0·34	7·84
Sirsa ..	97·3	80·0	...	11·36
Ambala ..	91·5	75·3	0·17	8·83
Delhi ..	95·0	79·5	0·05	4·51
Agra ..	91·3	80·6	...	4·90
Mainpuri ..	92·6	77·5	...	3·23
Jhansi ..	91·1	75·5	0·29	7·80
Cawnpore ..	94·6	80·0	0·23	7·43
Allahabad ..	103·1	80·8	0·20	1·08
Jacobabad ..	79·0	70·0	3·55	8·19
Karachi ..	86·6	75·2	...	7·26
Ajmer ..	99·2	75·1	0·07	5·77
Jaipur ..	93·6	78·6	...	4·24
Kotah ..	81·0	74·0	0·45	19·55
Bhuj ..	82·3	78·7	0·02	10·67
Dwarka ..	81·6	79·3	...	22·65
Verawal ..	86·1	72·8	0·04	17·72
Rajkot ..	88·0	76·8	0·15	27·63
Bhavnagar Para.	85·4	76·6	0·08	26·81
Surat ..	87·1	76·7	0·13	19·20
Ahmedabad ..	83·3	74·4	0·70	13·51
Deesa ..	82·9	71·0	0·18	10·09
Neemuch ..	82·1	72·1	0·07	11·85
Indore ..	83·3	75·3	0·04	14·19
Jubbulpore ..	84·8	72·6	...	12·77
Saugor ..	89·1	74·4	...	13·58
Hoshangabad ..	85·2	73·6	0·04	19·11
Khandwa ..	88·2	72·0	0·25	15·89
Akola ..	88·8	72·8	...	18·37
Amraoti ..	89·6	74·8	...	21·02
Nagpur ..	90·5	76·0	0·08	25·40
Chanda ..	87·7	76·6	...	13·07
Raipur ..	84·1	77·4	0·32	54·80
BOMBAY ..	85·3	75·9	0·01	53·40
Ratnagiri ..	86·5	74·7	0·60	63·77
Mormugao ..	84·2	75·5	0·08	62·67
Sarwar ..	84·4	71·6	0·14	9·72
Malegaon ..	88·6	69·5	...	16·02
Ahmednagar ..	?	?	0·05	18·19
Poona ..	90·8	74·1	...	9·10
Sholapur ..	88·2	68·8	...	8·52
Bijapur ..	77·3	66·5	0·18	21·33
Belgaum ..	87·4	67·7	0·07	?
Aurangabad ..	89·9	72·2	...	24·62
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	90·3	71·7	...	8·96
Hyderabad ..	84·1	76·3	0·41	59·35
Mangalore ..	79·3	74·6	1·30	48·86
Calicut ..	81·7	74·7	0·89	29·59
Cochin ..	84·0	77·5	...	11·19
Colombo ..	87·8	74·7	0·04	4·20
Masulipatam ..	91·5	78·3	...	4·40
Bellary ..	94·0	74·3	...	3·04
Cuddapah ..	93·5	78·5	...	4·10
Madras ..	100·0	81·5	...	2·5
Bangalore ..	81·3	64·3	...	8·0
Coimbatore ..	86·4	70·8	...	2·81
Trichinopoly ..	95·1	78	...	1·28
Negapatam ..	93·2	79·7	...	1·34

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21st JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Agra.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton-sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Heavy continuous rain. Food-grains-sowing has been completed.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains doing well, Gingelly flourishing, but requires fine weather.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery. Seasonable. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants healthy and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Viramgam—Continues cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Bhavnagar.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton-sowing begun.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-west Punjab, and local rain in the north and the east Punjab; Multan has had 1·20", Lahore 0·34" and Delhi 0·17". Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane and the south-western districts, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·29" and Allahabad 0·23". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Sind; Karachi has had 3·55" and Jacobabad 0·20". Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain elsewhere; Bhuj has had 0·45," Bhavnagar Para 0·15", Ahmedabad 0·13" Deesa 0·70" and Neemuch 0·18" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at most stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0·25" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Berar, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0·32" and Mormugao 0·60." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light local rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·14" and Belgaum 0·18", Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—The storm, which was yesterday central at some distance to the north of Bhuj, seems to have disappeared. It has again caused heavy rain at Karachi. Light rain has fallen also in upper Sind. There has been a considerable decrease in the rainfall in Gujarat and Kathiawar; nearly general but light to moderate rain has fallen in north Gujarat and light local rain in Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west Punjab and Malabar but local in the north and the east Punjab, the Konkan, West Central India, the United Provinces, and the Bombay Deccan; while in the Central Provinces Akola is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Some weakening of the Arabian sea branch of the monsoon is noticeable.

Fairly general rain is likely in Sind; local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the submontane districts of the Punjab, some showers in the United and the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and possibly the Bombay Deccan and West Central India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 21st July, 1913, was 29·948 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Mr. Frank Hatcher, Chief Constable of Banbury, died suddenly from apoplexy whilst sitting in his garden on Saturday night in "mail week."

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Miss Ruth Devji, who has obtained the degree of L.M. & S., has been engaged as a lady doctor in Dhragandra state.

Champoobhai Jogteen, a Hindu woman with her child Radha, a girl of six years, were passengers, by the 6 Down Passenger (M.S.M.Ry.) from Tasgaon Road to Kolhapur. After leaving Tasgaon Road, the child was looking out of the window, and over balancing herself fell out of the train. The train was at once stopped, and the girl picked up, without injury. The joy of the another may be imagined.

The stewards of the Ceylon Turf Club have initiated a new English Griffin Scheme with a minimum number of twelve subscribers. The closing date is August 31st. Mr. A. F. S. Jackson of Tilshead House, Wiltshire, says the "Times of Ceylon," has written to Mr. Owen Symons guaranteeing to land a very nice lot of two-year olds better than the last lot for £85 a head. The selection of the last batch suffered from the fact that South America took nearly the lot on sale at any price. The horses, landed in Colombo, will cost Rs. 1,275, each, and suitable races will be provided for them during the next season.

The amount expended by India during 1912 in the purchase of British motor-cars was almost a quarter of a million sterling. This makes India the second best customer of the British manufacturer within the Empire. Australia is easily first taking £400,000 worth of cars besides spending £229,500 in the form of chassis and another £100,000 in "parts," figures which speak to a considerable local trade in finishing and coach work. The imports of South Africa and New Zealand are on very much the same scale as those of India, each being between £220,000 and £230,000. Last comes Canada the great and wealthy with a drop to £77,000. Evidently the American car there holds the field exclusively.

A curious example of Chinese diplomatic ingenuity is given by a correspondent of the "North China Herald". It appears that the British Legation at Pekin was invited to send a commission to Chekiang to see that the province was clear of opium. The invitation, however, was declined, because the British Legation happened to know that the opium crop of the season had been harvested. The request of the Chinese that the province should be examined at this happy moment is said to have been regarded at Pekin as a bold stroke of diplomacy; but, unfortunately for its success, the British Legation was too well informed to be deceived. It is stated that the considerable crop of opium which had been safely collected in Chekiang was actually on offer in the Shanghai market last month.

The diabolical cruelty practised on draught animals in the streets of Calcutta will never be suppressed until magistrates impose punishments on offenders commensurate with their misdeeds. Some time ago, says a Calcutta contemporary, Mr. Chilton, manager of the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, was prosecuted for striking a driver who was ill-treating a buffalo and would not desist when called upon. According to the evidence the cruelty was of a particularly brutal description, and the animal fell three times from exhaustion. Mr. Salam, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined Mr. Chilton twenty rupees, but when the driver came up on the cruelty charge, the same dispenser of law imposed a fine of only two rupees. Technically, Mr. Chilton had no right to take the law into his hands, but his action was a perfectly natural one under the circumstances. A brutal driver who tortures a helpless animal is in a different category, and the magistrate who convicts him should not allow him to escape with a fine of two rupees.

The twenty-second annual report of the 2nd (Presidency) Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Leslie, Commanding, and is addressed to H. E. the Viceroy, who is an Hon. Colonel of the Regiment. In the report he states that the battalion having previously served three years as a reserved battalion, completed its twenty-second year as an active battalion on March 31st, 1913. The enrolled strength on that date was 1,012 adults and 589 cadets, giving a total of 1,601 of all ranks. During the year 420 new members were enrolled, and 493 old members resigned, died or left the Presidency and were struck off the strength of the battalion. The above number shows a decrease of 73 in the strength of the Battalion, as compared with last year. This is not unsatisfactory, when it is remembered that a large number of men formerly serving in the battalion are no longer resident in Calcutta, because their offices have been removed to Delhi.

In response to representations made recently by the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce respecting the prevalence of dacoities in the jute districts, the Government of Bengal, after detailing the measures adopted for the prevention of this form of crime, suggested that firms purchasing jute should employ armed guards to accompany large remittances that may be sent to isolated or exposed places. The "Statesman" believes that this suggestion has received the attention of some of the interests concerned and a correspondent asks for a definition of the position guards employed by jute firms would occupy if they used firearms freely on gangs of dacoits. This, however, is a matter which the Government might be asked to decide. The authorities have advised private firms to employ armed men to protect their property, and, presumably, it is upon the Government that the responsibility must rest if this advice is acted upon in a practical and effective manner.

Some distance down the coast of Ceylon there is a fishing village called Dodanduwa and not far from there there lies, nestling in a picturesque village, a placid and beautiful lake with a dreamy little island id its centre. Fringed with cocoanut, mango, jak, and orange groves the lake and the island make a very effective picture, breathing an atmosphere of peace and calm. This site, writes a correspondent to the "Times" of Ceylon, has been selected by a small band of European Buddhist priests to spend their time in meditation and in the practice of "Dhyana" undisturbed by the rustling crowd, which knows not the vanity of earthly joys, and which cannot realise the difference between life and form and the "real" from the "unreal." Free from worldly attachments and domestic ties, there live on this beautiful island about half a dozen European Buddhist monks. By nationality they belong to Germany, Holland, and America. They live in little huts by themselves which stud the island's ground. Each monk has his little cadjan hut where he lives and leads the life of the ascetic. The Sinhalese Buddhist inhabitants provide them with their simple food, which is taken only once a day, and they render the Brethern every possible help needed. The community has been strengthened by the addition of Professor Dr. Fitz of Berlin, who has joined the Brethren as a novice. He means to study Pali and after his ordination he hopes to return to his fatherland as a Buddhist Missionary. Another amonk, also from Germany, who has been here some time, has now translated from Pali into his mother tongue a large part of the text of the Pitakas and is arranging to have it printed in Germany.

Experiments made for some years in Bombay and Poona proved that the number of fleas is lowest in April, when, approximately, each rat carries, on the average about one and a quarter. As soon as the air becomes moist, say about the middle of May, the fleas increase and continue to increase until about the middle of September when each rat averages from eleven to thirteen of the insects. It may occasion some surprise that medical authorities are able to calculate with such nicety the number of fleas to which each rat extends hospitality; but it is possible to do so, and the result of the experiments tally exactly with the rise and fall of plague, which ought to be conclusive. A writer in the Poona Mail believes that the methods employed in flea counting were as follows: The cages containings trapped rats were placed in canvas bags to prevent fleas from falling into the dust, etc., and conveyed to the laboratory where the experiments were carried out. There, the cages were removed from the bags and placed in tin boxes and the rats were chloroformed, or rather petrolled, for petrol was used to kill them. The petrol also killed the fleas and when the saturated carcasses were dry the fleas were carefully shaken out and counted. It is said that almost complete results could be ascertained in this way. In any case, as remarked before, there is remarkable proximation between the results and the occurrence of the disease.

ANY PORT IN A STORM.

The derivation of proverbs and trite sayings is a most fascinating study. Many of them have completely lost their original meanings and are used in totally different lights. Take for instance "Any port in a storm." To most of us this is a very common quotation. We shelter from the rain in an archway murmuring it weakly as the rents soar up and we move in a financial crisis to a cheaper and undesirable residence we comfort ourselves by whispering it, but how many of us know how it originated. I will tell you.

All such sayings must have been said first by someone at sometime though most of the original occasions have fallen into oblivion. By many persons the one we are discussing has been attributed to St. Paul when he met nasty weather in the Mediterranean and had to run fot shelter. As a matter of fact it is of quite modern origin the eighteenth century, and had a totally different meaning. In those days, and indeed until quite recently port was a great drink at sea. Every naval ship carried at least three brands and sometimes five or six The No 1 Port was only drunk in harbour, on an even keel, when it had had no shaking for some days. The No. 2 was for calm weather at sea or a slight roll at anchor, and the No. 3 Port was for rough weather. The line of battle ship "Inimitable" had four Ports, and the Admiral of the Blue was dining with the officers. It had come on to blow and the Mess President was wavering between risking offending the Admiral, and committing the heinous offence of drinking No. 1 when the ship was rolling. He decided on the latter. "Wine Steward, bring No. 1 Port." And then the Admiral roared, "Certainly not, Any Port in a Storm."

And for years and years on rough days Wine Stewards have whispered "Which Port, Sir?" and the Mess President has replied in the famous words. Carrie Nation and the poverty of seafaring men have made good Port afloat a thing of the past, and the old saying has lost its famous meaning.

W. G.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	22	m 1	30	25	7
		1	54 a	27	7
Wed.....	23	m 2	4	25	5
		2	20 a	27	2
Thurs ...	24	m 2	39	25	2
		2	46 a	26	8
Fri	25	m 3	17	24	10
		3	17 a	26	2
Sat	26	m 4	7	24	6
		3	55 a	25	8
Sun	27	m 5	9	24	4
		4	41 a	25	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	22	m 7	11	17	5
		8	10 a	18	5
Wed.....	23	m 7	41	18	0
		8	40 a	18	5
Thurs ...	24	m 8	12	18	9
		9	12 a	18	6
Fri	25	m 8	46	19	7
		9

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.) (July 21st 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR-SILVER BY RAIL on 18th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	20	24 038
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	42	50,729

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July		3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 17th July		3 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July		5 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 22 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 3 29 32d. T.T. 1s. 3 15-16d on demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but firmed up later on and 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. is now obtainable, business having been done at this rate. Bills are scarce.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	...150
Do. do Marks	...123 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146
Shanghai „	...198 1-4
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened quiet at 96 15-16 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the Settlement, and declined 1-8 early in the day. Later on the rate declined further to 96 11-16 for the settlement, then improved to 96 13-16 and closes at 96 3-4, at which rate there are sellers. The market is irregular.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 13 0	
Settlement	... „ 96 12 0	Sellers

BULLION.—

The London market for bar silver on Saturday was quiet but steady and rates were unchanged as 27 1-4 for ready and 27 7-16 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 59 1-8. The local market this morning opened at 69 1-16 ex duty for the settlement and declined to 68 15-16, closing steady at this rate. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	21 1	0
Australian Gold	...	„	24 0	0
Sovereigns Gold	...	„	15 0	0
8 (ex duty)				
Ready	...	„	68 15	0
1st Settlement	...	„	68 15	0
2nd Settlement	...	„	69 1	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	...	„	78 5	0
1st Settlement	...	„	78 5	0
2nd Settlement	...	„	78 7	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNING AND CO.—"Advanced owing to continued dry weather." The feeling here is not bullish."

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool market opened quiet and declined on Continental long liquidation of July August. Fair demand for Spot cotton. New York market advanced on high temperatures in Texas and Atlantic States. Boll weevil doing considerable damage in Southern Texas."

There is nothing of importance to report regarding the position of the American markets. On Saturday New York closed a few points up, and New Orleans a few points down. Temperatures continue high, but so far there is little or no damage actually reported. Boll weevil is said to be doing considerable damage in Southern Texas A continuance of the present markets i.e. with slight fluctuations is likely. Unless there is an irreparable set-back to the crop, it looks as though any advance in prices in America will be restrained by liquidation and further short selling. In the local market there is no change to report. Rates for New Crop opened about the same as Saturday's close, and there is not sufficient business passing in our market to have much effect on prices one way or the other. Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	285	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	248	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	236	do
Fine M. G. Koamgaon Akola ...	271-2	do

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	258	July
Good M. G. Oomptа ...	268	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	259	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	278	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	241-2	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Total Imports ...	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·45	6·38	6·23
unchgd	unchgd	+01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·22	6·18	6·17
+01	+01	+01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·17	6·19	6·20
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm.

Ready	Rs. 8 1	0 B.T.
September	„ 8 14	0 B.T.
May 1914	„ 9 8	6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 11	6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 8 1	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8 12	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	„ 8 13	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	62	0	0
Yellow Higanghat	65	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	63	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 12	2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 51	0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Aug.-September	... Rs. 8	3 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

White Pessi 85 o.c. ready	Rs. 5	3 0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„ 5	8 9 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„ 5	11 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,660
Bank of India	...	68 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	66

MILLS.

David	...	548 3-4
Kohinoor	...	800
Manookji Petit	...	3,195
New Great Eastern	...	245
Standard	...	1,430

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	175
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	23
Treacher and Co	...	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	605 c. d

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	2,607	bales.
Wheat	...	31,822	cwts.
Linseed	...	23,540	„
Rapeseed	...	2,494	„
Gingellyseed	...	1,379	„
Poppyseed	...	543	„
Groundnuts	...	1,988	„
Castorseed	...	741	„
Rice	...	582	„
Myrabollams	...	2	„
Cottonseed	...	8,022	„
Mowrasced	...	5,694	„
Gram	...	5,320	„
Joowar	...	813	„
Maize	...	Nil	„
Barley	...	773	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL July 21.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands O. C. Liverpool.	G.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·45	6·44
Aug.-Sept....	6·38	6·37
Sept.-Oct....	6·25	6·24
Oct.-Nov....	6·21	6·20
Nov.-Dec....	6·17	6·16
Dec-Jan....	6·16	6·15
Jan.-Feb....	6·16	6·15
Feb.-Mar....	6·18	6·17
Mar.-Apl	6·19	6·18

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th July 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 19th July 1913:—

Liabilities.	July 12. Rs.	July 19. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10500000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	15932977	16786184
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	102626093	101608050
Post Bills	10581	9831
Sundries	2351565	2300347
	142021216	141299412
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	18148293	17862297
Other authorised Securities	63682	63682
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	17839546	17974394
Loans do. do.	36807357	33888051
Bills discounted and purchased	22264389	23257147
Dead Stock	258707	266573
Stamps	5258	5340
Bullion	334837	430821
Balances with other Banks	484942	29 398
Sundries	648885	364364
Cash	45135740	47389545
Rupees	142021216	141299412

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th July 1913, as compared with the statement of 15th July 1913 :—

Liabilities.	July 8. Rs. a. p.	July 15. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	26043278 0 0	24163187 0 9
Other Deposits, &c	178669883 4 11	181445683 0 2
Bank Post Bills, &c	1304991 6 3	1131428 2 0
Sundries	1573916 10 8	1458504 15 2
	246424069 8 7	247498703 2 1
Assets.	**Rs. a. p**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities	13782530 0 0	13594155 0 0
Other authorized Investments	8571733 0 9	8003768 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	40155327 13 1	38734389 13 10
Accounts of Credit on do Bills discounted, &c	38343403 11 2	39683381 7 3
Balances with other Banks.	31149352 2 11	31687517 10 10
Bullion	310370 6 11	3031243 4 8
Dead Stock	.....	.....
Stamps	2461602 9 1	2453445 6 4
Sundries	12004 13 3	12618 2 8
	689280 12 1	683746 13 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	138763026 5 1	136893665 11 0
Cash, &c, at Branches.	107655013 3 6	110405037 7 1
	246424069 7 7	247298703 2 1

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,90,692	Increase.
Office at Branches	17,63,783	Decrease.
Other Deposits	27,46,700	Increase.
Post Bills	1,73,553	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,53,345	Decrease.
Loans	14,20,483	Do.
Accounts of Credit	1,60,128	Do.
Mercantile Bills	5,38,165	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	8,57,696	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	31,07,890	Increase.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. wrote from Manchester, on July 13 :—

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	9,81,600	1,63,400
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	7,93,820	9,37,790
American deld Spinners for the week	1,30,000	1,63,000
American into sight for the week	28,000	35,000
American into sight for the season	13,374,000	15,566,000
Receipts at American Ports	9,632,000	11,713,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	3,418,000	3,319,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	2,021,000	2,276,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	1,98,000	1,71,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	1,56,000	1,65,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green)	8,91,000	6,20,000
Visible supply. Other kinds of cotton	1,52,000	87,000

Business is still progressing on the same confined lines that it has done for the past two or three months, and monotonus dullness has been experienced very generally during the past week even in those circles which up till recently have been quite unaccustomed to it. While this matters but little to makers who have heavy engagements, even they scarcely like to see their business diminishing. Prices for cloth and yarn keep remarkably steady and are likely to do so while the present conditions continue. Fluctuations in the raw material are many but seemingly an advance one day counteracts a decline of another day, and certainly a good many standard cloth and yarn prices have been unchanged for some considerable time.

The prices for Mid American Current Month during the week are as follows:—June 27th 6.56 1-2, 28th 6.55 1-2, 30th 6.48 1-2, July 1st 6.43, July 2nd 6.49 1-2, and to-day at noon 6.48 Spot Mid American being quoted at June 27th 6.75, 28th 6.76, 30th 6.76, 1st July 6.68, 2nd July 6.73 and to-day at noon 6.74.

The next United States Bureau report on condition and acreage of the new crop is to be published to-day, but too late to be commented upon in this Report. It is however expected that there will be a good condition report and that the increase in acreage will be about 3 per cent.

This week the holiday season in the various Lancashire centres commences—Nelson, the Satteen district, is closed this week, while Burnley, the Printing Cloth district, is due to close next week. This year the Burnley holidays will be a relief to that district as their order books are not so well filled as would be liked, and Burnley lumps are perhaps the cheapest line in the market at the moment, and if there was an assurance that Cloth prices would be fairly steady during the next few months, we should recomend our friends to place their orders for the coming season at once. We, however, do not ourselves feel any certainty about prices in the near future, and we would sooner wait and see how the new crop progresses before entering into heavy engagements.

Many people feel that Cotton prices arbeing kept up by manipulations and speculators in New York, that in the end prices must be determined by supply and demand however speculators may cause temporary dislocation. Apparently things are going well with the new crop and demand is not anything like what it should be—the consuming markets are well bought and in many cases well stocked, and they can afford to wait some time before coming into the market again. These are the facts which cause people here to hold off for the present, but of course if the new crop does not come up to expectations, the outlook will be very much altered. Should China come into the market again with anything like its old time vigor this would also make an impression, but taking all matters into consideration we consider the future course of cloth and yarn prices very uncertain.

We are pleased to see from a telegram from the Viceroy to the India Office this week that rainfall is occurring over practically the whole of India, and so the Monsoon has been good.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Messrs Tata and Sons Liverpool friends write :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

Prices have continued to fluctuate within small compass during the week, and there is very little activity at present either in spot or futures.

The abstention of spinners is perhaps a thing to be expected at this time of the year, when mills are occupied with half-yearly stocktakings, and when the new crop seems to be developing satisfactorily. At the same time, although the volume of new contracts being placed in Lancashire at present is not large, there is no doubt that an active consumption is going on.

Our Bombay friends write:—"The opening of the Monsoon has been of a decidedly satisfactory character. The rainfall has been general over the entire cotton area and in most place is well ahead of the average, Parts of the drought-stricken Deccan have received good rain. Rains have also commenced in the Berars and Central provinces. In fact, all over India rain has fallen during the past week. This is very satisfactory for Lancashire, as it means the continuance of good trade with our chief outlet for cotton goods.

In the meantime, however, we hear of the cancellation of one or two contracts on account of late delivery, and there seems, in fact, to be quite a general tendency to put off purchases, in the hope of lower prices. We were struck by this in the replies we received to an enquiry we made amongst our representatives in the chief textile districts of Europe, from which we might quote one or two extracts :—

Holland :—"Spinners have no contracts for distant delivery. They are working on old contracts, and the general complaint is that no fresh orders are coming in."

Saxony :—Spinners have never made so few distant contracts or bought so little cotton. The general opinion is that the the movement of the crop will bring about lower prices.

Sweden :—We understand spinners have not made large yarn contracts for distant delivery nor are they buyers of actual cotton awaiting lower prices.

Italy :—"As regards old crop, spinners are buying as little as possible, and their mill stocks at the end of the season will therefore be reduced to a rather low ebb."

Bohemia :—"In consequence of the premium for old crop deliveries, no spinner wants to carry this cotton into the next season."

Switzerland :—"Spinners have not been buyers of spot cotton for quite a long time and we firmly believe a good many gaps have still to be filled, before the crop comes in."

France (Nord) :—Spinners will not sell for distant delivery, being convinced that they will be able to get higher prices later."

With regard to consumption in the United States, a New York correspondent writes : "There is so much discrepancy between the monthly consumption figures of the Census Bureau, smaller consumption with more working days, &c., that these figures are not to be accepted as true indications." Other American friends, however, accept the Census figures as pointing to a consumption of about 5,800,000 bales in Amerrica, and one leading New York firm remarks that "the non-fulfilment of gloomy business prophecies has stimulated quite active buying for long account.

Generally speaking, therefore, a large volume of buying is being put off now, which must come forward, sooner or later, and as we do not hear of any speculative accumulations of cotton goods, we cannot but consider the position a healthy one. It is evident that, if the visible supply is not falling off as rapidly as last year, the invisible supply is at any rate being reduced.

New crop advices have been almost uniformly favourable during the week, rains being reported where they were needed. The Bureau Report, due on Thursday next, is expected to be about 82, which would compare with 79. 1 last month, and 80. 4 last July. The report will also include the official acreage estimate.

With regard to prices, there are factors in the situation at present, which, if the position of the article itself were less sound, might bring about a decline. In the first place, there are rumours that the United States Government proposes to heavily tax futures contracts in that country. Secondly, we are again receiving disquieting news from the Balkans, where renewed disturbances are again discouraging enterprise and further improverishing the population of those countries. Added to these, we have the present excellent crop reports. A considerable decline, we think, is only prevented by the healthy statistical position. We do not look for an advance until the present disturbing elements are removed.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Prices of this growth have again shown a declining tendency, in accordance with the expectation expressed in our letter of 17th inst.; since that date the difference in price between Egyptian and American cotton has diminished 33 points for July and 20 points for November.

An increased business bas been done in spot cotton during the week, and spinners continue well engaged, although the general quietness as regards new orders applies also to spinners of fine yarns.

Our Alexandria friends report a very small business in actual cotton. Spinners seem to be holding off in the hope of being able to buy cheaper, in which attitude they are encouraged by the progress of the new crop, the condition of which is described by the latest cables as excellent.

In view of this lack of activity, it seems not unlikely that prices of Egyptian cotton may come still nearer to those of American.

CHINA MARKET REPORT.

S. D. SETNA AND CO.'S FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

Bengal Opium :—Sales during the fortnight reported of about 16 chest of Patna new at 3850 to 3875dols., Patna old 65 chests at 3650, to 3725 dols ; Benares new 6 chests at 3750, dols. and Benares old 5 chests at 3650dols. ; in all about 92 chests. Clearance during the fortnight :—8 chests of Patna new, 97 chests of Patna old ; 5 chests of Benares new, and 2 chests of Benares old ; in all about 112 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2439 chests comprising of 280 chest of Patna new, 1392 chest of Patna old, ; 434 chests of Benares new, and 333 chests of Benares old. Sold but not taken delivery of by the buyers.—32 chests of Patna new, 110 chests of Patna old 13 chests of Benares new, and 56 chests of Benares old ; in all about 211 chests. Closing quotations :—Patna new 3857 dols., Patna old 3725dols. ; Benares new 3750dols., Benares old 3650dols.

Malwa Opium :—Ruled steady, and sales are reported of 158 chest of old at 3040 to 3300 dols. per picul. Clearances of about 138 chests. Unsold stock, about 1086 chests. Sold but uncleared stock, about 100 chests. Closing quotations : (per picul) :—Malwa new 2900 to 3050dols., Malwa old 3050 to 3300 dols.

Cotton :—Sales are reported of about 125 packages at 29 dols. per picul. Closing quotations :—27 to 30 dols. per picul.

Yarn :—Although the rate of exchange was low, the anxiety importers, to quit, had the effect of weakening market, otherwise prices would have advanced.

Local Yarn :—Sales are reported of about 200 bales of No. 10s at 127 1-2dols., and about 200 bales of No. 12s at 132dols. per bale, in all about 400bales.

Japanese Yarn :—Sales are reported of about 1,100 bales of No. 20s at 150 to 153 dols. per bale.

INDIAN SILVER.

HOPE FOR THE BOMBAY GROUP OF SPECULATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

"The Bombay group, which held between three and four million sterling worth of silver," says the *Commerce*, "had to choose between allowing their stock to fall in value or adding to its size, and as being the least of two evils they chose the latter. There seems to be no disposition at the moment on the part of the Chief Eastern banks to arrest the sagging tendency of silver, probably reasons connected with the fixing of the exchange for the discharge of the Chinese Government's indebtedness account for this attitude, so that undoubtedly lower prices would have been recorded had not the Indian group shouldered the burden. The position of this group is peculiar. Having once taken such a heavy stake in the market, it has lost, to a large extent, the freedom of action, and, whenever a fortunate turn of the tide enables it to unship a portion of its load, it is compelled to re-ship on the ebb. A good monsoon this year may work in favour of group with also a general revival of trade with China and at a period still more remote may render the realisation of its stock comparatively easy. But in the meantime any considerable rise in prices is not a hopeful proposition, with such vast visible stocks aggregating at the present time to the total value of £10,000,000.

George Critchlone, a farmer, who was undergoing twelve months' imprisonment for the manslaughter of Elsie Spare, aged 17, by shooting her at Ader Mill, Atherstone, in August last, has died in Warwick Goal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—12 bales wooden carpets, King King and Co ; 13 bales wool, D Nagji ; 75 bales wool, V Oomersee.
City of Bombay s—250 cwts cotton seeds, P Devram ; 1,005 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J M Bilimoria and Co,
City of Burmingham s—12,250 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
City of Bombay s—150 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—6 cwts gum Arabic, S Khetsy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—60 bales cow hides, 29 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 69 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 117 bales cowhides, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co ; 1 package woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son ; 3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 17 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola ; 25 cwts Singapur canes, R Canji ; 2,172 lbs cyonide slag, G Madhowji, and Co ; 7 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, H Maganlal
Hidalgo s—13,580 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 400 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Clan Sinclair s—55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 501 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts popyseed, 6,800 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts teelseed, 7,904 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

PORT SAID for orders.)

Clan Sinclair s—65,800 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.
Imam s—129,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—1,500 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.
Newenfels s—55 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 185 pieces wood, King King and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Pulle and Co; 1,485 cwts groundnut oil cake, R Jiwandas and Co; 78 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—220 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 362 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—50 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 102 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESA.

Cleopatra s—315 cwts turmeric, R Damji and Co; 104 cwts turmeric, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Arcadia s—8 cwts coir matting, K P Kothare and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Areadia s—500 bales cotton yarn, G Cotton and Co; 200 bales cotton, W H Brady and Co; 500 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 275 bales cotton, I David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—1,000 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co; 90 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 36 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY.

Nairung s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MADRAS.

Nairung s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 21.

Steamer Schildturm from Hamburg, Agents, W and A Graham and Co—50 cases 127 crates tiles, 100 bags U broken, 79 cases clocks, 131 cases candles, 348 cases beer, 731 cases spirits, 12 cases wine, 1 barrel ivory, 59 cases locks, 1 case 33 cases alum, 98 drums 53 cases bleaching powder, 1 case gum, 5 cases rosin, 53 cases 65 crates 173 mats glass bottles, 10 cases glass bangles, 8 cases glass beads, 187 cases 6 casks hollow glass, 125 cases window glass, 114 cases 1 casks, lampware, 200 casks 300 barrel lubricating oil, 150 kegs lead ore, 350 bundles copper sheets, 402 bundles yellow metal squares, 678 cases nails, 92 cases sterelized milk, 16 cases stirelized cream, 8 cases cheese, 55 cases condensed milk, 10 cases oil varnish, 3 cases provisions, 231 casks 131 kegs alizerine colours, 508 cases 32 casks 2 crates 16 drums 7 kegs aniline colour, 245 cases 84 casks 110 drums 136 kegs 213 pkgs 45 tincans paints and colours, 16 cases biscuits, 15 barrels sugar of leads, 15 cases soap, 290 bags carawaseeds, 1 case pearls, 12,65 bales 20 bundles 102 cases 12 rolls paper, 266 bales 3,77 cases cotton goods, 7 cases 33 bales cotton yarn, 4 bales 25 cases cotton and woolen goods, 55 cases cotton and silkens, 5 baleswoolen yarn, 1 bale 4 cases, Berlin wool, 118 cases 35 bales woolen goods, 5 cases cigars.
Steamer Dumra from Busreh via Karachi, Agents, M M and Co—5 cases acid,, 16 bundles skins. 40 bags sim-sim 141 bags linseed, 16 cases raisins, 7 bags old copper, 5 bags almonds, 220 bundles dates, 5 bundles 10 boxes specie.
Steamer Bankura from Busreh via Karachi, Agents, M M and Co.—2 bundles sharkfins, 74 bdls salted fish, 48 bdls skins, 32 bags cummimseed, 31 bags poppy seed, 22 bags almonds, 1 bundle rugs, 348 bags 426 boxes dates, 501 bales cotton, 20 cases tea, 4 tins pearls.
Steamer City of Birmingham from Liverpool, Agents, K Nixon and Co.—1,700 bricks 46 casks tiles, 40 coils cordage and rope, 16 barrels salamonics, 1,400 cases sulphuric acid, 200 cases nitric acid, 100 cases hydrochloric acid, 50 drums carbolic acid, 25 cases glycerine, 1,440 bags soda ash, 100 bags soda bicarb, 16 drums soda caustic, 10 cases bleaching powder, 6 cases locks, 85 cases nails, 13 cases plate glass, 40 cases scrapeglass, 25 cases window glass, 6,685 baskets 5,079 bags potatoes, 20 cases 10 hhds ale, 50 cases stout, 136 cases wine, 85 cases spirits, 1,191 cases 1 qr cask 5 cask 3 octaves 8 hhds whisky.

The Mayor of Nice is at the head of a deputation which is going to London to present King George with a model of the monument to Queen Victoria erected in that town in 1911.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	288
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1660
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	68½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	171
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1430
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	65
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte.ed Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£37½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Brenl's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavary Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	860
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	910
Alliance	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	745
Bombay United	250	250	25	525
Century	100	100	3	280
Central India	500	500	70	2145
China	1000	1000	...	780
Chho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1510
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	126½
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	281½
Crown	500	500	20	800
David	450	250	10	548½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	573½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	370
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	400
Hiebabai	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor	500	500	15	800
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1490
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	80	3195
Morarji Gocouldas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix	100	100	6	170
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of these two teams yesterday evening resulted in a game full of interest. In the first period of play, the Young Men did practically all the attacking and had matters pretty much their own way. Their first goal came as the result of carelessness on the part of the Commercial's goalkeeper, who was standing behind his goal line, when he fisted a ball out and, as the sphere had passed completely over the line before he touched it, a goal was awarded to the Young Men. It was peculiar that the first goal secured by the Commercial Gymkhana was also due to carelessness on the part of the opposing goalkeeper, who took things somewhat too casually, with the result that he was effectually charged and the ball netted. The Y. M. C. A. secured a second goal in the first half and changed ends two points to the good. The second moiety was an entire reversal of the play in the first period of the game and the Commercials aided to a great extent by the energetic play of Chapman, did all the attacking and also secured two goals, thereby effecting a draw after finding themselves in what might well have been a hopeless position. Chapman secured the second goal himself. In turning himself into a flying half back he adopted what was an entirely successful move and did the right thing at the right moment.

THE GAME.

The Y. M. C. A. were the first to take up the attack and for some considerable time they maintained a certain amount of pressure, though not becoming really dangerous. Fume put in some good work on the right wing, and centring gave Woolen an opportunity, but that player was ruled "off-side." The Commercials secured a corner that came to nothing. Then the Y. M. C. A. had a turn and some nice passing resulted in Wcolen shooting over the bar. A foul against the Y. M. C. A. in their own half of the field gave the Commmercials a free kick and Osborne lofted the ball into the goal mouth. Dare cleared well. Later Doctor was called upon to run out and it looked very much like a carry. A long kick by Chapman put Oakley in possession of the ball. He put in a good center and Daonce more cleared well A shot from Parsons passed over the bar. Soon after Murray had a shut. About twenty five minutes from the start of play the right wing of the Y. M. C. A. took the ball up and passing accross to the other wing Llewelyn headed the ball for goal, Ward apparently cleared but as he was standing behind the goal line and the ball had completely passed over the line a goal was awarded (1—0). The Y. M. C. A. still had some more up their sleeve. Taking up the attack once more a scuffle took place in the Commercial goal and a minute before the whistle blew for the interval Brookes shot the ball in for the Y. M. C. A. (2-0).

The second half opened with an tack by the Commercials till the Young Men broke away and Brookes took a long shot which Ward cleared. The Commercials coming on again Murray put in an excellent shot that gave Doctor plenty to do to save. The Commercials continued to press and secured a corner. Murray soon after secured the ball, but was ruled "off-side" after he had got through. Chapman began to play up among the halves and putting in a lot of hustling work, continually fed the forwards. Murray struck the upright with a shot. The Commercials secured a corner which came to nothing. Murray took a long shot which Doctor fielded. Twenty minutes from the start of the second half, Doctor handled a shot and, keeping the ball too long, the sphere was charged through (1—2). From the kick off D'Souza got away on the left wing and tricking through passed in. Llewelyn missed an excellent opportunity. The next minute Chapman playing well up shot another goal for the Commercials (2—2). The Commercials continued to press to the close of the game which ended :

Commercial Gymkhana 2 goals.
Y. M. C. A..... 2 goals.

The following were the teams:—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—(Goal) Ward, (backs) Harwood and Chapman, (halves) Bellamy, Osborne and Clarke, (forwards) Oakley, Beasley, Murray, Murphy and Parsons.

Y. M. C. A.—(Goal) Doctor, (backs) Dare and Franklin, (halves) Dyce, Lamb and Curtis, (forwards) Greene, Brookes Woolen, Llewelyn and D'Souza.

Referee:—Sergt. Raynor.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

FINAL WON BY 26TH LIGHT CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

The 20th Deccan Horse were beaten in the final of the Polo Tournament this afternoon by the 26th Light Cavalry, by 6 goals to 5.

At half time, the score was 26th Light Cavalry, 4 goals to nil. In the fourth period, the losers hit three goals to nil, and one each more in the succeeding chukkers, equalising twice. Finally, however, the 26th shot the odd deciding goal in the last half-minute of the closing period.

Colonel R. Betham oin asking Lady Daly to present the Cup and smaller trophies to the members of the winning team, remarked, in congratulating the 26th, that the issue would have been different if the 20th Deccan Horse had the services of Captains Campbell, Rose and Morgan.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of this Club was held on July 20 at Mahim. The weather condi, tions were by no means favourable, and, with a gale of wind blowing, few high scores were recorded.

The opening sweepstake at ten birds was won by J. Moore with seven kills which, with three handicap, made a full score.

A spoon competition came next. H. A. W. Brent, with a score of nine kills and two handicap, made the only possible and took the spoon

The Kynoch Cup was then shot for, H. Sykes proving the winner with a total of eight points.

The next event was the Pairs Handicap competition, entries for which were made in pairs, the partners firing at four birds released simultaneously. Col Lowther and E. Sykes showed good form and were returned the winners.

A team shoot between teams selected by H. A. W. Brent and A. Lesson ended in a win for the latter's team.

A number, by distance, first miss out competitions were shot, A. Lesson, J Moore, H. A. W. Brent and E. H. Burn being the principal winners.

CRICKET.

MILITARY OFFICERS vs. R. I. M. OFFICERS.

A match between the Military Officers and R. I. M. Officers was played at Marine Line on Sunday 20th and resulted in a win for the Military Officers by 24 runs.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

1st Innings

James, b Osborne Smith.	0
Byford, c Sharvell, b Collins	33
Sandford, c Bonny b Collins	2
Heaton Ellis, b Collins, c Wood ...	17
Sherbrooke, b Hughes Hallet, c Osborne Smith...	13
Maltby, c Collins, b Hughes Hallet ...	11
Frankell, l b-w, b Hughes Hallet ...	0
Goldsmith, c Osborne Smith, b Hughes Hallet...	12
Curtis, not out...	3
Fasken, c and b Hughes Hallett ...	0
Wilson, b Hughes Hallett	0
Extras	7
Total ...	98

2nd Innings.

James, b Maundrell, c Collins ...	5
Byford, b Hughes Hallett, c Bonny ...	18
Sandford, b Hughes Hallett, c Sharvell	0
Heaton Ellis, b Collins, c Maundrell...	16
Sherbrooke, c Collins, b Hughes Hallett	3
Maltby, b Hughes Hallett	0
Frankell, b Hughes Hallett, c Briard.	5
Goldsmith, c Wood, b Collins... ...	23
Curtis, b Collins	10
Fasken, b Osborne Smith	2
Wilson, not out...	1
Extras	2
Total ...	85

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

1st Innings.

Maundrell, b Byford	2
Metcalfe, b Byford	7
Wood, c and b Sherbrooke	4
Osborne Smith, c Maltby, b Sherbroke	11
Sharvell, b Byford	7
Hughes Hallett, b Byford	2
Collins, b Frankell	22
Farrel, not out	23
Greenlees, b Maltby, c James... ...	8
Bonny, st Sandford, b Maltby ...	1
Briard Byford	4
Extras	6
Total ...	97

2nd Innings.

Maundrell, b Sherbroke	
Metcalfe, not out	10
Wood, c Maltby, b Byford	1
Osborne Smith, c James, b Frankell...	12
Sharvell, b Byford	6
Hughes Hallett, run out	2
Collins, b Byford	7
Farrel, l-b-w, b Sherbroke	0
Greenlees, c and b Maltby	
Bonny, run out...	
Briard, c Heaton Ellis, b Byford ...	2
Extras ...	
Total ...	62

POONA GYMKHANA vs BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 12.

A two days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Belgaum Gymkhana began here to-day, Poona took first service, Major Greig carrying his bat out for 94 after a brilliantly played innings. Captain Merriman 39 and Mr Gordon 35 put up the next best scores Belgaum began well but fell away having four wickets down for 73 when play closed for the day. The scores were.—

POONA GYMKHANA—1st Innings

Major Greig, not out	94
Mr Kerr, c. Heath, b Miller, ...	15
Mr Gould, c Orton, b Dermot, ...	39
Captain Sarson, l b-w Dermot ...	4
Captain Clemson, c Arthur, b Ennever	0
Mr Gordon, c arthur, b Dermot ...	35
Mr Holman, b Dermot	8
Mr Paris, b Bird	1
Mr Stephenson, c Health, b Miller	22
Col Rosher, b Dermot	4
Extras	18
Total	250

BELGAUM GYMKHANA—1st Innings

Mr Rich, c Merriman, b Clemson...	18
Mr Orton, c Sarson, b Clemson ...	31
Pte Ennever, b Greig	6
Captain Heath, c Clemson, b Greig	4
Mr Miller batting	9
Rest o bat	
Extras	7
Total for five wickets	73

BANGALORE RACES.

HANDICAPS TO-DAY'S MEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

The handicaps for tomorrow's races are as follows:—

All horse handicap, 5 furlongs—St Gilgen, 10-0; Vic's Pride, 9-7; Bambra 9-3; Eva B., 9-1; little Speed, 9-0; Reinstated Now, 8-13; Huka; 8-2; Glendo k, 8-1; Tanagration, 7-6, Eustace, 7-4; Lady Jim, 7-0,

July Plate, 7 furlongs—Malmsey, 10-7; Tiercel, 9-2; Airabad, 8-13; Vic's Pride, 8-12, Vitulos, 8-11; Little Speed, 8-7; Bambra, 8-5; Glendook, 8-3; The With, 8-1; Metal Maid, 7-6; Pelargonum 8, 7-0.

Club Plate, 1 mile—Cowslip, 10-3; Harebell, 10-0; Pearl, 9-13; Crowbar, 9-9; Vigour, 9-8, Housemaid, 9-3.

Substitution Stand Plate, 5 furlongs—Cowslip, 10-7; Pearl, 10-6; Crowbar, 9-13; Housemaid, 9-9; Vigour, 9-8; D. S. O., 9-3; Valmika, 9-2; Chemise, 8-9; Sahana, 8-4; Philomarge, 7-5; Kohinoor 7-0.

Fort Plate, 7 furlongs—Vic's Pride, 10-5; Speed, 10-0; Glendook, 9-10; Chestnut Park, 90; Offside, 8 10; Pelargonum (2), 87; Eustace 8-0; Harebell, 7 9; J P, 7-2; Master Priam 7 0.

South India Army Plate, 1 mile Brynbella Shana and Melody.

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

COURT'S DISCRETIONARY POWER REFUSED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. R. R Desai appeared for Balaram Laderam Marwadi, and presented an application for the exercise of the discretionary powers of interference invested in their lordships of the High Court under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Desai stated that his client had been fined Rs. 15 by a bench of magistrates at Dhulia, for constructing balconies in his house, in violation of the permission given to him by the Municipality. He was further fined at the rate of a rupee per day while the obstruction existed. In execution of this prospective fine the bench of magistrates issued a warrant of attachment against Marwadi to recover Rs. 31 as the aggregate fine for the month of January, 1913.

Their lordships, in rejecting the application, said that it was urged by Mr. Desai that the order levying a fine "in futuro" was irregular and invalid, but the Court was of opinion that inasmuchas that order was not objected to, and was actually allowed to stand, the petitioner could not impeach that order now, and unless that order was impeached, the Court held that the warrant was good.

It appeared to the court that there was no merit in the applicant's request that would justify the exercise of the court's discretionary power, and rejected the application.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE AWARD.

In the suit filed by Hookamchand Sarupchand against Hanoomanbux Shivji Ram and others, claiming Rs. 5,100 on adjustment of accounts, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Dewidas, yesterday moved, on behalf of the second defendant, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, to set aside the award made by the arbitrator, Mr. H. B. Mody, Barrister. Counsel said that he had some objections to the notes of the arbitrator regarding certain points; and, as he had not yet inspected the notes, he asked for a postponment till next Thursday.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Metha and Somji, represented the respondent Hookamchand. Counsel objected to the applications stating that for the last fifteen days the notice had been with the applicants. He also objected to the allegations made by Mr. Setalwad. His learned friend had more than ample time to prepare himself. The award had been made, and there must be some valid reason for a postponment.

Counsel also said that, before making the affidavits, they had made an inspection of the notice.

Mr. Setalwad contended that he looked into the matter only on Saturday, and he did not find the notes correct. His client was willing to pay the costs of a postponement, and two days more would not do any harm to the opposing party.

His lordship postponed the matter till next Thursday, and ordered that the costs should be paid by the petitioner.

THE LATE MR. PYRKE'S WILL.

The late Mr. Pyrke of the Apollo Hotel, left a will appointing Mr. John William Linford and another as executor and executrix. In the will, it was declared that the partnership of the Hotel should be handed over to Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody. The executor and the executrix, having obtained Letters of Administration, referred the matter to the arbitrators, Messrs. Ferguson and Mistry, and they appointed Mr. Braslow to value the furniture, crockery, etc., belonging to the Hotel. As the valuation of Mr. Braslow was unsatisfactory, the manager of Messrs. John Roberts and Co. was appointed in place of Mr. Braslow. To this appointment, Mr. Mody raised an objection. Mr. Linford, therefore, petitioned the High Court for the revocation of the submission.

The hearing of the petitions was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. represented the petitioner, while Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Nanoo Hormosji and Co., appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Davar said he had no objection if any person, other than the firm of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., was appointed.

Counsel for the petitioner having consented to this, the Court ordered that some person other than Mr. Braslow should be appointed to value the goods.

ORIENT BANK'S CLAIM.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Judgment was delivered yesterday, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in the case in which the Orient Bank of India, Ltd., sued Noor Mahomed Jina for the recovery of Rs. 5,350-7-4.

Mr. Jafferbhoy, with Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., represented the defendant.

His lordship, having recorded some further evidence, delivered judgmeat in favour of the plaintiffs, but the accounts were referred to the Commissioner.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

Gangabai, widow of Toolsidas Ramji, filed a suit for maintenance against Vilabdas Tulsidas Ramji. The hearing of this suit came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Desai represented the defendant.

In this suit, the plaintiff claimed for maintenance out of the estates of her husband, and stated that the yearly income of the estates was Rs. 9,000.

The Court, after hearing evidence, ordered that Rs. 250 a month should be given to the plaintiff, with general costs and the rent of two estates.

PETITION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the matter of the late Haji Casum Noormahomed, his son Haji Noormohamed Haji Casum filed a petition asking that the letters of administration relating to his property, which had been given to the Administrator General, should be now given to him. The hearing of the petition was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Bahadurji represented the petitioner while Haji Hasan Dada, who opposed the petitioner, appeared in person.

Mr Banadurji stated that, when the letters of administration were given, the petitioner was a minor, but he used to carry on his father's business. Now, the petitioner was of age, and he lived with his brother and sisters. The administration of the estates was somewhat damaging to his client. The Administrator-General had no objection to this petition, if he received Rs. 5,000 as commission. The estate was worth more than a lakh of rupees, and the petitioner was willing to give security.

The matter was postponed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ATTEMPT AT POISONING.

A Ghatia labourer named Nara Sidoo was yesterday charged by Sub-Inspector Shirazee before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to another Ghatia named Santoo Naroo.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused boarded with the complainant and owed him for his boarding for the last four months. The complainant pressed for the money. On Sunday, the accused invited the complainant to have a drink and both of them went to a liquor shop in Mirza Street. The accused took the complainant to a dark corner of the shop and offered him a glass. The complainant, when drinking the liquor felt a severe burning sensation in the mouth and throat, and on looking into the glass, found the liquid coloured with copper sulphate. On seeing that he had been found out the accused tried to run away, but was arrested by one of the men in the shop.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING A CYCLE-DEALER.

One Rustomjee Nowrojee, formerly a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway goods-shed, was charged by Sub-Inspector Shirazee, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle belonging to Dorabsha Maneckji Shroff, a cycle dealer in Kalbadevi.

It appeared that the accused went to the shop of the complainant on July17 and took a cycle on hire for a couple of hours The man did not turn up afterwards, and the matter was reported to the Police. It was found that the accused took the cycle to the Englebert Cycle Co., and left it there for certain repairs. The next day he again went to them, and told them that the cycle belonged to his brother, and he had received a letter from him stating that, as the cycle was an old one, he did not want it to be repaired, but would like to sell it to the company if they agreed to pay Rs. 20 for it. They told him that they would give a reply later on, but in the meanwhile the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.

THEFT OF LEAD PIPES.

One Ismail Wallibhoy was found by a police sepoy on duty at Duncan—road, on July 19, unloading from a victoria a quantity of lead pipes valued at Rs. 30, in front of a Marwaris shop. The sepoy arrested the man on suspicion and on enquiry found that the pipes belonged to Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons, the manager of the firm identified the property. It appeared that the accused was sent, in April last to make some repairs to a house belonging to the firm when the pipes, which were kept there, were carried away.

The man was charged yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Guider. He had some previous convictions, and the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

CONTRABAND MEAT.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case in which Hafizalli, a Mahomedan. was charged with importing into Bombay thirty-four pounds of buffalo meat. The accused came to Bombay from Kurla on Sunday afternoon and a parcel which he carried was searched by a Municipal peon at the gate of Byculla station when the meat was found.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted nine previous convictions.

The Magistrate fined him Rs 100 with the option of three months' rigorous imprisonment,

A MELBOURNE CUP DRESS.

The tragedy of a Cup dress was told in the Melbourne District Court on July 2 when Cassille and Co., drappers, of Prahran, sought to recover £10 10s. from Agnes Hill, of Fitzroy, boardinghouse-keeper, that being the price of a black satin coat and skirt costume plaintiffs had made for the defendant, and which she refused to accept. Originally the costume was to have been first worn on the occasion of the last Melbourne Cup, but the defendant afterwards agreed to take it at latter date, and finally rejected it because she considered it a misfit. In order that the Court might be assisted in its judgment, the defendant wore the disputed costume during the hearing of the case After defendant had given evidence she stepped down from the witness box to show the dress.

Mr. Dwyer (P.M.): Now, do not stand too stiff. Just turn round. (Laughter.)

Witness: One sleeve is longer than the other.

Mr. Dwyer (to plaintiffs' solicitor): It looks a bit skimpy in places, and one arm is longer than the other—(laughter)—and from the bottom button it does not lie evenly. Then you see the material is puckered between the buttons, is it not? Of course, she did not take that dress. She wanted it for the Cup and did not get it.

Witness: No, I did not, and I had to stop home. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dwyer: Yes, that will do; the case is dismissed.

Costs amounting to two guineas were allowed.

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ELPHINSTONE ROAD OVER-BRIDGE AT FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to forward you herewith the Notes of Hearing received from England by the Mail yesterday, of our Petition for Special Leave to Appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council, in the matter of Land acquired for the Elphinstone Road Over-bridge by the Bombay Municipality: the Suit between Abdul Rahim Narma and others vs. the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another.

This case was argued on our (Plaintiffs) behalf by Counsel, Mr. Mohiuddin Narma instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman on 5th and 6th October 1911; and the Appeal was heard by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar on 9th August 1912. Both the Honourable Courts here summarily dismissed the claim of the Plaintiffs. On 17th March 1913 Petition for Leave to Appeal to the Privy Council was heard by the Appeal Court; which was also refused.

On 30th June 1913 His Majesty's Privy Council heard the Petition for Special Leave; Mr. Leslie De Gruther, K.C., with Mr. Mohiuddin Narma, appeared for the Petitioners (Narma brothers) and Special Leave has been granted. A true copy of the notes of hearing received from England is herewith annexed.

Reports of the hearing of this Case in the Original Court as well as in the Appeal and also of the Petition for Leave to the Privy Council, here, have received publication in the past issues of your newspaper; and the Case being very interesting one I hope you will be kind enough to give space, for the public benefit, to the notes of hearing as well as the short sketch of the case as above in full.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL RAHIM M. NARMA,
Ahmedabad.

Narmawalla's Bungalow, Ahmedabad,
July 20th.

(True copy of the notes of hearing).

HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

Present:—Lord Atkinson, Lord Parker, Sir John Edge, Sir Samuel Griffith, Seyed Ameerally.

Between:—Abdul Rahim Narma and others and The Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay and another.

Petition of Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others for Special Leave to Appeal to the Privy Council. 30th June 1913.

Leslie De Gruther, K.C., with Mohiuddin Narma for the petitioners.

Mr. De Gruther:—In this case the petitioners are owners of certain land in Bombay. There are two ways of compulsorily acquiring land. One way is the Land Acquisition Act. The other is Section 297-299 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The point in dispute is whether the respondents can acquire land for the construction of an overbridge under Section 297-299 of the Municipal Act. They have acquired houses in the neighbourhood of the petitioners' land under the Land Acquisition Act while they have taken possession of petitioners' land under Section 299 which they say they can do as it is vacant land.

Lord Atkinson:—Section 297-299 are really meant for projection into the street. They are not meant for purposes interfering with the frontage of the owners.

De Gruther:—That is so my Lord and I have got here the London Building Act in which exactly the same provision is made.

Sir John Edge:—What is your suit for?

De Gruther:—For possession of our land and for ad order to compel the respondents to re-acquire it under the Land Acquisition Act. The lower Courts have summarily dismissed our claim.

Lord Atkinson:—We must grant you special leave on usual terms.

A UNIVERSITY FOR CENTRAL CHINA.

In support of the foundation of a Western University in Central China, an inuential meeting of members of Parliament was held at the House of Commons on June 26. Lord Loreburn presided, and among those present were Mr. Acland, Sir W. Anson Dr. Scott Lidgett, Mr. Pike Pease, Mr. Gesald France, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord William Cecil, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. T. C. Taylor, Mr. Bird, Sir W Essex, Sir G. Toulmin, Dr. Esmonde, and Mr. Whyte. Canon Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil said they did not ask for a penny to come out of the pocket of the British taxpayer for this proposal. They were only asking that the money should come out of the pocket of the Chinese taxpayer, and that the British Government should forgo a portion of the Boxer indemnity. This would allow the poor people of China to have the same advantages that we ourselves enjoyed. The University would not be a religious institution but one which would allow the various missions and Christian organisations in China to give a good education to those within its walls. At the same time, however, the University would welcome others, whether they were Christians or non-Christians. It was pointed out that the Boxer indemnity claimed by Great Britain amounted to over £7,000,000, and of that amount only £199,000. had been paid. A sum of £250,000., spread over a long period would meet the cost of the new university. A motion that a deputation be appointed to urge upon the Prime Minister the desirability of a Government grant, either out of the Boxer indemnity fund or otherwise towards the establishment of the proposed University was agreed to.

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MELBOURNE CAFES RAIDED.

FASHIONABLE PEOPLE DISTURBED

Three of Melbourne's most fashionable supping houses were visited by the police at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock on the morning of June 29 with the result that great excitement was occasioned and seven waiters were arrested, charged with having sold liquor without being licensed to do so. There were 42 policemen and seven officers engaged in the raid, and they were apportioned off into three sections, each section being detailed to deal with a particular cafe. Everything was arranged so that the raid might be made simultaneously at the three houses, and only the officers in charge were really cognisant of the houses to be raided and the time at which it was intended to get to business. The three particular houses selected for the attention of the police were the Savoy Cafe, in Little Collins-street and the Francatelli, in Collins street, and Schwetasche's, in Bourke-street. In each of them there were many fashionable people enjoying supper. The majority had been to the theatres during the evening, and they were in evening attire in more than one case, Smart men and women were laughing, joking, smoking, and generally enjoying themselves when the police called.

The officers of the law lost little time in formalities. They were extremely practical in their methods, and they got to business immediately they entered the premises. They found out the names of those present, ascertained who was who among the waiters, arrested three whom they regarded as being the individuals indicated in the information gathered for them by special agents, seized what liquor they could find, and then departed. At the Savoy four waiters were arrested, and three at the Francatelli. No arrests were made at Schwetasche's.

A GLOOM CAST OVER THE SCENE.

The unannounced and totally unexpected intrusion of a body of police into a cafe, where everyone was blithe and gay where smart stories were being told, and where the majority of the people were beginning to appreciate thoroughly the efforts of the chef, cannot be calculated to have a pleasant effect, and this morning's raid did not either. When the police departed with the waiters under arrest, and the names of many other individuals, in their pocket-books proceedings in the cafes concerned became somewhat duller than usual, and spirit seemed to have gone out of the proceedings.

THAT LETTER THAT LED TO THE RAID.

In referring to the raid to-day the Chief Commissioner of Police (Mr. Sainsbury) said that for some time it had been within his knowledge that in some of the unlicensed cafes of the city large quantities of wines and various other liquors were being consumed. This drinking he knew went on till well into the morning. Recently he received the following letter:—"I send you this information in the hope that you have not yet been bribed. If you act upon it you can suppress a great scandal and secure for yourself an honest name——Cafe,——street. Scene any Saturday night—Supper starting at 11-30 p.m, songs. masked dancers, women smoking at the big room opening off the street. Actresses to sing for sovereigns. Tables near the door. Moet, year 1904, on every table, the price charged being from 15 to 25 per bottle. The cafe holds a very large stock of this wine. Outside the door policemen in uniform standing near door, listening to band. Free drinks left inside on counter. A dozen or more taxis waiting outside until 2 a.m., and later on Sunday morning. They have two bolts on the inside of every door. Why? This place is a notorious den—dancing, immorality, drinking, and no license. Seventy odd people were in the big room at 1 o'clock last Sunday morning. Why, gold tells."

"A DRUNKEN AIDE DE-CAMP."

Mr. Sainsbury also stated that more recently he had received another letter respecting the same cafe, conched in the following terms;—Cafe open on Saturday, or rather Sunday till after 3 O'colck. Police getting supper there every Saturday night. Lately some of your men have sent warnings and some of the trusted customers are asked to sign orders for liquor. A drunken aide-de-camp—was dancing in the big room at 2.30 a.m. Sunday. You raid the poor and small sly-grogsellers and leave these dens of iniquity alone. You are not a shirker or you belie your reputation, and if you cannot do anything I will try others,"

"CHAMPAGNE THE POPULAR BEVERAGE."

"I was impressed," said the Commissioner of Police, "with the apparent truth of the information contained in these letters, and from the Chief Secretary I secured permission to expend all the necessary money for the purposes of successfully carrying through the investigations. It costs money to send agents drinking when champagne is the popular beverage, and especially when the charge is 25 per bottle I then secured suitable agents, both male and female. These agents have since been engaged in supping at the places raided last night. The greatest secrecy has been observed, On Saturday morning I receive warrants to search the premises of the Savoy Francatelli, and Schwetasche's, as well as warrants for the apprehension of waiters at the places who had during the recent past served police agents with liquors and taken payment for the same.

"AMERICAN GRAFT."

"There is one aspect of the business which looks ugly, and that is the in roduction of American graft. The police who are doing duty in the vicinity of the houses raided have been especially watched by secret agents and their official numbers taken when they are seen in these places in the early hours of the morning and when they should have been engaged in protecting the property of the merchants and others on their beats. It is known that on one occasion some of these men were in one supper room, no doubt drinking and feasting and then some of the young bloods came out wearing the helmets and brandishing the batons of the police. Men of this class won't suit me, and in all probability there will be sundry vacancies in the Police Force within the next few days. We know that in one instance a policeman got stuck in an aperture, and was extracted from his position by the kindly assistance of a couple of special agents, who, by the way did not neglect to take his number."

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 22nd July, 1913.

SLEEPING SICKNESS AND BIG GAME.

A matter, which is at the present time causing considerable discussion in medical and sporting circles, is the proposal recently made by Dr. Yorke in connection with the campaign against the destructive disease known as Sleeping Sickness. Fears of its advent into India have often been expressed, and the Government felt it was essential that one of its Indian medical officers should be deputed to study the work in Africa. Captain Mackie, I.M.S., was the officer deputed, and he has issued a pamphlet embodying his report, with various suggestions for the prevention of this disease reaching Indian shores. He recognises that one of the factors in the situation is the fact that the germ of the fever is conveyed by wild animals, and it is suggested that no antelopes should be imported into the country. It will be seen from the reports given that Dr. Yorke takes a much wider view of the subject, and his proposals are more sweeping so far as Africa is concerned. It may be remembered by those, who have followed the researches carried out in that country, that Dr. Kinghorn and Dr. Yorke were responsible for a discovery which vastly complicated the whole problem of striking at this evil. They discovered that the disease was carried by the fly, Glossina morsitans, as well as the Glossina palpalis. This was a discovery of considerable moment, for whereas the latter is generally confined in its distribution to watercourses, the other is practically ubiquitous, its distribution being quite independent of water. In Uganda the authorities were able to fight the disease by removing the people from the watercourses, but no such measure would be likely to do good in the country of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, where the parasite is carried by the other species of tsetse fly.

Further researches led the investigators to the conclusion that the wild game were the chief reservoirs of this parasite, and that in all probablity the fly derived its virus from this source. Extensive experiments were patiently carried out, and the results were conclusive that there was a close connection between the wild game and the infection of Sleeping Sickness. This discovery has added unforeseen difficulties to those attempting to combat the evil by virtue of the fact that the field of operations will have to be very greatly enlarged. But the problem has to be faced if the spread is to be limited in Nyassaland and Rhodesia. It is clearly impossible, as yet, to do much to exterminate the fly that conveys the parasite, as practically nothing is known of its habits. Clearing away the bushes has been suggested and tried; but, on the face of it, the task of clearing a large country and keeping it cleared, is one outside the range of practical politics. The only practical proposal, which Dr. Yorke is able to make, is one that will meet with a varying reception. Briefly it is that an attempt shall be made to clear, as far as possible, a limited district of wild game, and to conduct a thoroughly scientific enquiry into the results. The sportsmen, on the one hand, will welcome a free hand in some of the districts rich with game, while the zoologists will rise in strong protest against any such measures. This opposition was evident at a recent meeting of the Zoological Society in London, when Dr. Yorke's paper on the subject was subjected to searching criticism by the members. The fact of the presence of Sleeping Sickness, and its increase in a somewhat alarming extent in Rhodesia and Nyassa was accepted, but it was doubted whether the method suggested would prove as efficacious as was made out. Dr. Yorke suggests a locality which is fairly well populated and contains a good number of tsetse fly and wild game should be chosen for the experiment. It would first be necessary to take a census of the people in the area together with statistics as to the number then suffering from Sleeping Sickness. The ineffective power of the tsetse fly of that neighbourhood must next be discovered so that the potential danger of the district may be known. Then the whole of the wild game of the limited area should be completely destroyed or removed, and steps taken so that they could not enter the area again. Then, after a number of years had passed, there should be a close investigation as to the population and the domestic animals affected by the tsetse fly, from which it would be possible to reach some definite conclusions on the value of the proceeding. It is, however, suggested, in view of the fact that the experiment would require many years to conduct that the areas in which the flies now abound should be given up to the shikari, European and native, so that they may kill what they like, a suggestion which will doubtless rejoice the heart of many a sportsman. This, briefly, is the experiment with which Dr. Yorke proposes to combat the new phase of Sleeping Sickness.

As previously pointed out this suggestion has not met with a hearty response from some classes, notably those who are strong advocates of the protection of the wild fauna. It has been urged that extermination is an impracticable scheme. The Colonial Secretary is reported as having said that "to talk of the extermination of the wild fauna of a subcontinent is to talk wild nonsense." But it is pointed out that, while this may be perfectly true, it does not provide an argument against an experiment in a limited area. A more serious objection was that raised by Professor Michen who urged that "the utmost caution should be exhibited in putting into practice administrative measures based upon the data so far established," he thought it probable that "if the tsetse flies in the bush were deprived of their natural hosts they would migrate in search of food, which they would find in human beings and in the cattle surrounding their habitation: it was within the bounds of possibility that the wholesale destruction of wild game might lead to a condition of things more dangerous and disastrous than that existing at present." Dr. Yorke does not agree that there is much likelihood of that taking place, and states that the fact of the game being removed and thus the reservoir of the disease, is the main thing to be sought for, it is likely that in a short time the fly would tend to become non-infective. It is, however, not easy to form any opinion of much value on such a speculative question; for it would appear that only practical experiment can throw any light on the matter. To commence a great campaign all over the continent would appear madness in the face of the uncertainty of such a procedure, but no such suggestion is made. If Dr. Yorke's suggestion were carried out, it would then be seen whether the fear of Professor Michen was well founded or not. The experiments of the two doctors have shown that the objection that, though the big game were killed the parasite would still probably be carried by the vermin, is without basis. There is no evidence that vermin are at all tolerant of the parasite as is the case with the big game. Having no knowledge which would encourage an attempt to eradicate the conveyer of the parasite, i.e., the tsetse fly, the only proposal that can be made must be one dealing with the reservoir of the infection. The success of a campaign, which had for its object the destruction of big game, is one on which it would be difficult to dogmatise, but there can be little harm in a systematic attempt to drive them from inhabited parts. It is worth while to take risks to combat so devastating an evil as this.

THE CINEMA. There is little doubt now that the cinema is firmly established as a popular entertainment. Almost from the very commencement of its career it won public favour, and within a short time it has become such a rival to music-halls and theatres that the former now include the showing of films as part of their regular programme. The reason for its sudden popularity is not far to seek. It was a new entertainment; it was a change from the everlasting red-nosed comedians and knock-about artists of vaudeville; it provided a variety of interest, appealing to the sense of humour, sentiment and curiosity as to the wide world which it brought so near. It was a clean, wholesome show, to which mothers and fathers could take their children and as for the young people, picture palaces immediately appealed to them as places of amusement, for could not they sit hand-in-hand when the lights were lowered, indulging in a subtler sympathy when romantic scenes were on the screen? And now cinemas have been the subject of a protest—always a sure indication of popularity; though in this case the criticisms are at least worthy of note. In the July number of the *Hibbert Journal*, Canon Rawnsley has a striking article on the perils of picture shows. He condemns the tendency for films to appeal to the taste for horror, fierce excitement, or degrading sensationalism, and tells of an experience of a little boy, about twelve years of age, who had attended a cinematograph show. The boy, says Canon Rawnsley, positively trembled as he told how he had seen a man cut his throat, and said he would never go again as "it was horrible." Appended to the Canon's article is a note by Canon Lyttelton, Headmaster of Eton, who thinks that the influence of moving pictures is prejudicial to learning. If, he adds, the English people wish to commit race suicide, they can do it by overtaxing the brain energy of the very young; and never has human ingenuity invented a device more efficacious for this sinister end than the moving pictures.

It seems to us that that the protest is somewhat extreme. The percentage of films to which objection can be taken must be very small, while, on the other hand, their educative influence is very great. It is only a few fortunate persons who can afford to travel round the world; but now, for a few rupees, we can have brought to us the beauty of Switzerland's snow-capped mountains, the grandeur of the Rockies, the fascination of the Arctic regions, the charm of English scenery, the gorgeous colours of Japan—in fact a panorama of all the earth's most wonderful places. And then there are the nature studies and the pictures illustrating our great industries: these are presented in ways which excite the average person's interest as volumes of books never did. We agree that now and than the subject of some films are apt to be too melodramatic, and this needs to be guarded against. Canon Rawnsley's instance of the little boy's horror at a picture is, it is safe to say, a not very common one, but the importance of it as a warning lies in the fact that at Home children are regularly taken to cinema theatres, and it is for their sakes, particularly, that such films should be banned. A British Board of Film Censors already exists, and is doing good work in helping to eliminate undesirable pictures. But it really rests with the public to act as censors. In the picture show of to-day they have a form of entertainment, innocent, attractive, and possessing many advantages, and it rests with them to see that film-manufacturers are never allowed to lower the present standard of excellence, but, on the contrary, are encouraged to improve it whenever possible.

AUTHOR OF INDIA IN THE CLASSICS. The veteran Anglo-Indian scholar and educationist, Dr. John Watson McCrindle, whose death is announced by Reuter, was nearly ninety, and had retired from this country thirty-three years ago. He came out in 1859 as Principal of the Doveton College at Calcutta, which had then recently been remodelled and extended from the old Parental Academy out of funds bequeathed for the purpose of educating Eurasians by John Doveton of the Nizam's Army, and after some years joined the Bengal Educational service, going to Patna as professor in the college there. In a short time he became Principal of Patna College and remained there for fourteen years retiring at fifty-five in 1881. Besides his regular work at the College he took much interest in primary female education, and, with his wife's help, founded a school for girls. Dr. McCrindle had, during the latter part of his Indian career, conceived the design of rendering accessible to students of history all material throwing any light upon the distant past of India, that exists scattered among the Greek and Roman classics. He began this work in the pages of that excellent periodical, then under the editorship of Dr. James Burgess, the *Indian Antiquary*, and after steadily labouring at it for twenty-three years at last brought it to a successful conclusion. It was published separately from time to time in six volumes, four of which first appeared in Bombay, from 1877 to 1885, while the remaining two were put forth by Archibald Constable in London. These volumes form, as the late Sir William Hunter justly said, a collection of the highest value to Indian history and brought within easy reach of the student a vast mass of important information hitherto obtainable with difficulty in the editions mostly of continental scholars. He has given not only passages relating to ancient India from Herodotus and Pliny and Strabo, but has given also the less known yet more important remains and fragments of Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador at the Court of Chandra Gupta at Patalipatra on the site of modern Patna where McCrindle himself laboured and taught for so many years, of Arrian a Greco-Roman official of the second century of our era who wrote a capital description of India based upon the reports of the officers of Alexander the Great and a whole host of them. India was practically unknown to Europe till Alexander's time when his invasion and the knowledge obtained in its course first enlightened the West. Consequently to this epoch-marking invasion Dr. McCrindle has developed considerable space. He has not only translated the Greek and Roman writers into English, but has given valuable annotations and introductions embodying careful research, especially in the matter of identifying places and verifying and correcting the narratives of the various authors dealt with. Specially noteworthy is his volume on India described by the first and greatest geographer of antiquity, Ptolemy of Alexandria, and here the labours of identification of places were peculiarly arduous: but the editor having a personal knowledge of India, he was very successful in his task. By these scholarly and useful volumes he rendered a very acceptable service to our knowledge of the ancient history of the country, and his own University of Edingburgh recognised this in 1898, three years before he published his sixth and final volume, by conferring on him the doctorate of laws. The only other book on which he was engaged was a translation of "The Christian Topography" of Cosmas Indicopleustes, an Egyptian monk of the sixth century for the Hakluyt Society. This valuable work was an offshoot of his main studies, as Cosmas, who, in the earlier part of his life, had been a merchant and navigator, describes India, Ceylon, and the neighbouring parts in his treatise.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward Mails of the 11th instant, left Aden, at 3 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., has been operated on by Sir William Arbuthnot Lane at Harrow, and in mail week was unable to fulfil his engagements.

The late Mr. George Wyndham left estate of the gross value of £205,584.

MILITARY MATTERS.

LANDING TESTS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 4.

It was rumoured for some time that a force of some 1,000 Marines was to be employed to represent a raiding force to be landed if it were found possible at some point on the coast during the naval manœuvres this year, and that some of the cruisers were to be utilized to play the part of transports. This would at the best have been a makeshift, and, for many obvious reasons, the deductions drawn from an experiment conducted on these lines would have been misleading. It has now been decided to approach more nearly to the actual conditions, under which a raid might be attempted, and the assistance of the War Office has been invoked to provide the troops necessary for the experiment, and these will be conveyed in transports, thus reproducing as far as possible the difficulties with which an enemy would have to contend in attempting a landing in any force on our shores. The question has often been debated, officially within the Committee of Imperial Defence, and unofficially outside by all and sundry, whether an enemy could land raiding forces on our coast in spite of the vicinity of a strong fleet, and trials have been made from time to time under conditions that left so much to the imagination, that the results could not be deemed in any way conclusive. If what I hear is correct, the test this year will be essentially practical, and nothing will be assumed to have been done that has not actually been carried out. As the opposing Admirals are to have a free hand once they start, and there is no fixed time limit, it would seem that an excellent opportunity will be afforded to test the mobilization possibilities of our Territorial Forces in the event of a landing being effected. It is, however, too much to expect that this will be attempted.

At a time when the national emergency exists only in imagination there are many difficulties in the way of a hurried mobilization of our citizen soldiers. They cannot be called away at a moment's notice from their naval avocations, and the preliminaries necessary to get even a moderate muster at an unusual time would alone stand in the way of their employment unless the success of the whole manœuvres as a test were to be spoilt by fixing times and seasons beforehand, in other words, working to a fixed programme. The expression, "if you please," though it may impart a particularly gentlemanly tone, involve a considerable amount of prearrangement and delay which is out of place on occasions of hasty mobilization. It may, therefore, be assumed, that if the occasion is utilized to test the action that would be taken ashore to meet a successful landing, the troops employed will be chiefly regulars, though a few local Territorials may be used, if available on the spot. Though from the nature of things it is inevitable, the surprise mobilizations cannot be sprung on the Territorials, still it is a matter of regret, that it cannot be done. It is without doubt an essential part of the training to fit them to perform the role for which they exist, and, judging by what I saw at the commencement of the Army Manœuvres last year, a good deal of practice would be required before the machine could be relied on to work smoothly at any high rate of speed. I saw a few corps, which in the efficiency of all their arrangements, and the quietness, order and precision with which everything down to the smallest detail was carried out, would stand comparison with any regular troops, but they were few and far between, and their efficiency only served to show up the meddlement of the general run more strikingly by contrast. Colonel Seely is fond of quoting Lord Nelson's saying about the value of

VOLUNTEERS AND PRESSED MEN

in circumstances which strain the old Admiral's meaning to breaking point, but he is welcome to the fact that one volunteer is harder to move than ten regulars. The absence of a time limit, to which I referred, will introduce an interesting feature in the naval strategy: the conservation of energy. A fleet without coal is useless and yet rapidity of movement may at times be essential to success. These two considerations will, therefore, have to be carefully weighed in devising and executing plans. On the one hand is the danger of being left immobile with exhausted bunkers before the "cease fire" goes, on the other hand the possibility of failure by over-caution in the matter of coal expenditure initial stages, and the contemplation of fairly full bunkers at the finish will be but a poor consolation for a missed opportunity. It is the naval variant of the problem that the soldier leader finds in forced marches, making a push, and yet not over marching his men but without the saving claim of natural recuperation. A few hours' rest will freshen up men and horses, but they want coal ship, without the adventitious aid of colliers.

THE FLEET.

The total number of ships, close on 350 of all descriptions, which will be assembled this year is far in excess of the numbers concentrated on any previous occasion, and the mobilisation arrangements are in every way more complete. The first fleet is ready in all respects and has practically nothing to do on mobilization, the second fleet with nucleus crews on board have only to embark the balance of their complements, which is immediately available, the third fleet ships are completed with the men of immediate reserve and other fleet reserve men. Though the manœuvres are intended to simulate war conditions, the Admiralty have no power to call up the 21,000 officers and men of the Royal Fleet Reserve, men who have passed through the fleet, nor can they requisition the Royal Naval Volunteers, another 4,000. This can only be done by Royal Proclamation and that is neither essential nor desirable in order to raise the sea-going strength for manœuvres. Consequently for the manning of the ship which are to take part in the manœuvres the Admiralty have to rely on the 139,000 regular officers and active service men, on the immediate reserve of about 3,000, and upon volunteers from the fleet reserve. By these means the ships will be manned without calling on the great reserves which would be available in case of war. Whilst, however, it is pleasant to contemplate, that so large a concentration is possible without having recourse to our war reserves, and whilst that possibility is highly creditable to our Admiralty organisation and administration there is another aspect of the case which is not by any means so pleasing. During the manœuvres the total number of ships of His Majesty's Navy in commission on a war footing will be 401, of which 346 will be concentrated in the manœuvre area! One battle cruiser and three light cruisers will remain in the Mediterranean, and the balance, fifty-one, represents the total available to maintain British prestige in the Far East, the East Indies, the Cape and the Pacific, in fact, on every sea where British interests are involved. That the strategic dispositions made by the Admiralty are sound needs no demonstration. Adequate forces in the main strategic area are essential to the maintenance of peace. Weakness is an invitation to attack. But, if to achieve this end other seas have been depleted of a sufficient representation to maintain the prestige of the British Flag, upon which our success in diplomacy and the safety of our commerce depend, then it follows that our margin of naval strength is inadequate. Doubtless the time will come when the growing navies of the Dominions will take more and more of the outlying patrol work off our heads, but that time is not yet, and in the meantime we are admittedly running on a very fine margin. We have a navy that aggregates close on two million tons and that even this should barely suffice for the needs of the Empire shows both the extent of that Empire and the enormous increase that has taken place in naval armaments and the competition for sea power within the last decade.

GERMAN SEA POWER.

In this connection it seems appropriate to mention Mr. Hurd's latest book which he has written in collaboration with Mr. Castle on German sea power. To a certain extent it covers ground that has been trodden before, but there is much in it that is new and much that is old is presented in greater detail than I have seen it dealt with elsewhere. The authors trace the naval ambition of Germany to its ultimate sources in German history. They follow the waxing and the wearing of the sea power ideal through the centuries of the development of the Prussian kingdom, and show how it made its appearance as an all German aspiration at the very beginnings of the movements towards Imperial unity. They give in detail the story of the great work which began when Admiral Tirpitz was appointed to the Imperial Navy Office in 1907, and is being continued to-day, steadily and surely guided by the same hand. The chapter on the economic basis of German Naval Policy presents the facts in regard to Germany's ability to carry on the rivalry she has commenced, explains what has held her back in the past, and leads up to the conclusion that, it cannot be doubted that if present tendencies remain unchanged, the Empire will before the end of the century have become by far the richest country in Europe. Long before that point is reached Germany will be able without any effort to bear the weight of much heavier armament than she now carries. It is often said that she cannot maintain both the strongest army and the strongest navy in Europe. The statement sounds plausible, "but the authors consider it an unreasoned begging of the question. Whether or not she can do this thing depends entirely upon her own resources in men, money and manufacturing power, and in respect of these three taken together she is probably already such more favourably situated than any other European state, that is to say, if we leave colonies out of the question." The practical lesson which the authors strive to inculcate is briefly this: "The rapidly progressing industrialism of Germany which renders a change in the form of her government inevitable, also makes it highly probable that she will before many generations have elapsed have outstripped all other purely European actions in wealth and national energy as she has already far surpassed them in population. When that day arrives it will be difficult for the United Kingdom alone to keep pace with her in the building of warships, as in other manifestations of national activity, and the future of the British race will then depend on the result of the efforts now being made to knit together into one indivisible political whole the diverse regions of the earth which it now inhabits.

During the last few decades the centrifugal forces within the Empire having regard especially to emigration have unquestionably developed more rapidly than the centripetal forces and the authors are of opinion that while there has been a good deal of sentiment in favour of closer union the actual facts have been in favour of disruption. It is, they consider, on the arrest of that tendency, and the substitution for it of a federative consolidation that the whole future of the British Empire depends. There is nothing very new or surprisingly original in the conclusion, but the subject is well worked out in every detail, and the facts, historical and economic, are marshalled and arranged so as to prove each point in the argument, and to carry conviction that the future as outlined by the authors is the probable outcome of forces active in the present. Incidentally the opening chapter on Germany maritime ascendency in the past is a most interesting account of the Hanseatic League, that confederation of mediaval German towns which as the strongest maritime Power of the time monopolised the commerce of Northern and Western Europe, until the rise of strong National Powers, the wrecking of Germany in the Thirty Years' War and the opening of the New World led to its dissolution; the chapters tracing the history of the naval and colonial ideas in the House of Hohenzollern from the days of the Great Election in the seventeenth century, unfold much that is not as a rule studied in England but has a direct bearing on, and is full of interest in regard to German development of to-day. The book will repay perusal by those who desire to obtain a broader view of the Anglo-German situation than is afforded by reading the happenings of to-day without reference to the forces in the past to which they owe their origin.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, Labour member for the Chester-le-Street Division of Durham, has decided to retire from Parliament at the next election.

Through a piece of red-hot iron falling into his shoe and burning into his foot, the Mayor of Poole has been obliged to cancel his engagements.

ADRIANOPLE ENTERED.

TURKEY FLOUTS THE POWERS.

CONSTERNATION IN THE CAPITALS.

BULGARIA'S PLICHT.

RUMANIANS WITHIN 30 MILES OF SOFIA.

The seriousness of the latest Balkan developments, indicated in yesterday's *Gazette*, is fully borne out, for Turkey has allowed her troops to enter Adrianople in complete defiance of the Powers.

The European capitals are greatly concerned about the seizure by the Turks, and it now remains to be seen what pressure will be brought to bear on the Porte.

An indication of the bold course Turkey was about to undertake was contained in a Note to the Powers justifying her intervention. The Porte said that the Bulgarian atrocities made the hope of diplomatic solution impossible, and claimed a new interpretation of the Enos-Midia line.

Meanwhile, Bulgarians continue to meet with reverses. The Rumanians are within thirty miles of Sofia, while there has been sharp fighting all along the frontier.

Bulgarian Peace Commissioners are hurrying to Nish, and it is stated that Rumania has been offered an important concession of territory—an obvious effort to stop the march on Sofia.

TURKISH DEFIANCE OF POWERS.

BREACH OF POSITIVE ASSURANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 21.

The Powers hitherto were firmly persuaded that the Turkish advance on Adrianople was not seriously meant, but was merely intended to placate the Chauvinists in Constantinople by the appearance of activity. The Turkish Ambassadors undoubtedly gave positive assurances to this effect in the different capitals. Consequently, the news of the seizure of Adrianople, coupled with the TurkishNote to thePowers justifying the step by the new interpretation of the Enos-Midia line, has created something akin to consternation in the European capitals.

The Powers are so closely identified with the London Treaty of Peace that they cannot possibly accept the overt flouting by the Turks even if the latter purpose regularising the situtation and resolve to declare war on Bulgaria as they talk of doing. There are undoubtedly means of exercising strong pressure on Turkey: the difficulty will be to agree thereon.

The Bulgarian Peace Commissioners, M. Ivantcheff and General Paprikoff are hurrying to Nish. The Rumanians are already within 30 miles of Sofia, but it is explained in Bukharest that cavalry reconnaissances, necessitated by military plans, do not imply occupation.

The Greek army continues its general advance. Greeks captured 22 guns in the recent fighting.

LONDON, July 21.

A message to the *Times* from Sofia states that the Turks entered Adrianople after a short conflict with the small garrison.

SHARP FIGHTING.

SERVIANS ENTER BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 20.

Apart from the capture of a Bulgarian brigade by the Rumanians, there has been no engagement of serious importance in the Balkans recently, but sharp encounters have continued all along the frontier.

The Servians entered Bulgarian territory near St. Nicholas, the Bulgarians falling back and ordering all the inhabitants to leave the district.

Rumania has declined to conclude a separate peace treaty with Bulgaria.

PORTE'S DETERMINATION.

STRONG NOTE SENT TO THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.

The Government has ordered the army to occupy Thrace and Adrianople. Turkey has sent a Note to the Powers declaring that the Bulgarians' delay in evacuating Turkish territory showed a manifest intention to misinterpret the term "Enos-Midia line" which the Porte insists must follow Maritza northward to Adrianople. The Porte would have preferred to settle the question with Bulgaria through diplomatic channels, but says that the latter's atrocities make the hope of diplomatic solution impossible.

The Porte hopes that the Powers will recognise that recent developments compel Turkey to secure, as soon as possible, a frontier which will guarantee the safety of the capital, and will advise Bulgaria accordingly. The Porte casts on Bulgaria the sole responsibility for possible hostilities.

The Note is regarded as foreshadowing a declaration of war, which is necessary to enable Turkey to recover her liberty of action, compromised by Peace of London. While great reticence is observed regarding the position of the Turkish main army, it is understood that patrols were in sight of Adrianople yesterday.

RUMANIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 21.

The Rumanians are advancing in an easterly direction, and are threatening Eastern Rumelia.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SOFIA, July 21.

Bulgaria has sent peace delegates to Nish, and has agreed to Rumania taking part in the negotiations there.

Bulgaria has offered Rumania an important concession of territory, which the latter has accepted.

The Turks have reached Luleh Burgas.

ALLIES' CONDITIONS.

ATHENS, July 21.

The Greek, Servian, and Montenegrin, Governments have replied to Russia's representations stating that they are ready to negotiate peace with Bulgaria direct, but that they will not conclude an armistice before Bulgaria accepts peace preliminaries.

MR. CHURCHILL CRITICISED.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S LETTER.

LONDON, July 20.

In a letter to the Press, Lord Charles Beresford describes Mr. Churchill's action in reading a declaration of the Admiralty's disinterestedness in any oil concern as a brutal indignity inflicted upon his fellow-members on the Board.

Lord Charles Beresford also denounces the failure to meet the shortage of six heavy ships, and the policy of making so many vessels dependent on oil before the supply is assured.

AMERICA CUP.

RACE FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER NEXT YEAR.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The conditions for the race for the America Cup have been signed by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

The race is fixed for September 1914.

BOMB-THROWING IN LISBON.

LISBON, July 20.

While the police were holding up some motor-cars in connection with an anticipated bomb attack at different points in the city, a man standing near, threw a bomb and killed a civil guard. A sentinel at the barracks was also fired on and badly wounded. Twenty arrests have been made.

MR. J. S. FRY'S FORTUNE.

£149,000 LEFT FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

LONDON, July 21.

The late Mr. J. S. Fry, of Messrs. Fry and Sons, the cocoa manufacturers, left £700,000. He bequeathed £149,000 to charities, including £43,000 for missionary societies.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

LADY WILLINGDON VISITS POONA SEVA-SADAN CLASSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 21.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon this afternoon visited the Poona Seva Sadan classes in Sukerwar Peth, near the Reay Market. Her Ladyship, who was accompanied by Miss Nesbitt and Captain Goldie, A. D. C., was received by Mrs Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Kashibai Kanetkar, Mrs. Yamnabai Bhat, Mrs. Herabai Pudumjee, Sardar Nowrojee Pudumjee, Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan and Mr. Devdhar.

After being conducted round the several classes, Lady Willingdon was taken to the main hall in which a large gathering of Hindu ladies of the city was assembled. A song of welcome was sung by some of the ladies of the school, after which Mr. Devdhar, the general secretary read a report of the institute, in the course of which he said:—"Our institution is thoroughly non-sectarian in its character and aims at the service of humanity without any distinction of caste and creed. Its work is so planned that, while being practically useful, it can implant into the minds of those who come under its influence higher ideals of womanhood and social usefulness. Its object is to make the Indian women better fitted to discharge their domestic and social functions, and to take their proper place in the social life. With these objects in view, we have undertaken work in four different directions. We have eight classes to give literary education and the number on the roll to-day is over 50 in these classes. We have, again, purely industrial classes in which we teach simple and high class needle-work, gold and silver embroidery work, silk and woolen work, knitting, hoisery work, and painting. In this way, we have seven classes, three being located outside, and their number on the roll is 75. Moreover, there are arrangements made to teach ladies attending these classes simple truths about sanitation, hygiene and home nursing, in addition to the instructions in first aid. Of these, those that are found competent to take specialised courses are sent to different institutions according to their natural propensities."

A dialogue between two nurses and a speech by Mrs. Ranade thanking Her Excellency for her kind visit concluded the proceedings.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

POLICE HOAXED.

MRS. PANKHURST NOT ARRESTED.

VEILED SUFFRAGETTE'S RUSE SUCCEEDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, July 21.

It transpires that Mrs. Pankhurst was not arrested. The detectives were hoaxed by a veiled woman leaving Mrs. Pankhurst's house, who was dressed exactly to resemble the Suffragette leader. The woman was conveyed to the police station, where the arrest was found to be a mistake.

It is believed that Mrs. Pankhurst escaped from the house, while the detectives were thus temporarily drawn off, as a crowd of Suffragettes greeted the detectives on their return with derisive cheers.

[Despite the determination of the Home Office authorities to apply the "Cat and Mouse" Act, Mrs. Pankhurst and her confederates are too elusive, for this is the second time she has managed to "slip" the police when they were about to take her into custody. The first incident, it will be recalled, occurred only a few days ago after a meeting of Suffragettes when police officers appeared on the scene to make arrests. Miss Kenney was taken by the detectives, but, when they attempted to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst, her friends vigorously resisted the officers, and in the confusion the leader of the militants escaped.

With regard to this second attempt the police were apparently watching Mrs. Pankhurst's house in order to prevent any attempt on her part to get away. Then, when the bogus Mrs. Pankhurst was seen to leave the house, she was immediately arrested, only for it to be discovered that the Suffragettes had perpetrated another hoax.]

CASE AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

APPEAL TO BE HEARD SHORTLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 21.

In the matter of Mrs. Besants' application for a stay of further proceedings, which was posted for hearing to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, anticipating Mrs. Besant, submitted that arrangements were being made to expedite the hearing of the appeal against Mr. Justice Bakewell's order, and that the present application was, therefore, unnecessary. The Chief Justice remarked that it was desirable to expedite the hearing of the appeal.

Mrs. Besant submitted that she would not press her present application if an arrangement was made to hear the appeal soon. She was anxious that the execution of Mr. Justice Bakewell's decree should not take place until after the disposal of the appeal. She had returned from England after seeing the boys. She had obtained the best possible legal advice, and her present application was based on that advice.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyer submitted that, if the appeal was heard soon, he would advise his client not to proceed against Mrs. Besant for contempt of Court. Mrs. Besant's affidavits would be a defence to any staying application for contempt, and could not constitute grounds for staying further proceedings.

Mrs. Besant replied that, if her application was dismissed, it would place her in a position. If she did not press her application, it was solely with a view to the convenience of the court.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer said that he did not desire allegations in affidavits to go into record.

The Chief Justice, at this stage, observed that they would adjourn the application till after the disposal of the appeal.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted that, after consulting Mrs Besant, he would intimate to the registrar the date which would suit both parties for the hearing of the appeal.

DEMOLITION OF A MOSQUE.

MOSLEM LEAGUE PETITIONS THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 20.

The following resolution was adopted at an emergency meeting of the Council of the All India Moslem League, and wired to H. E. the Viceroy on July 21:—"This emergency meeting of the Council of the All India Moslem League places on record its deep sense of mortification at the demolition of a portion of the Machli Bazar Mosque at Cawnpore under the order of the United Provinces Government in utter disregard of the representations of Muslim feelings on the subject, by which the religious susceptibilities of the Indian Musalmans in general have been seriously wounded, and, while strongly protesting against such an act of seacrilege in respect of a place of worship, in contravention of the Royal Proclamation of 1858, respectfully, but most earnestly, urges the Government of India to direct the restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque in order to allay the just and growing indignation of the Muslim public."

INDO-BURMA RAILWAY.

QUESTION OF SUITABLE ROUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 21.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, in reply to the letter from the Commissioner of Sagaing Division, soliciting the advice of the Chamber as to the desirability of connecting India and Burma by means of a railway, and suggesting that such a railway should, for political, financial and commercial, reasons, pass through the Hukong Valley, have dissented from the suggestion, and have pointed out that, from a commercial point of view, nothing could be advanced at present in favour of either the Hukong Valley route or the Manipur route.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

GOVERNMENT AND ITS FUTURE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT AS TO POLICY.

An important statement of the Government's policy with regard to the future of St. George's Hospital was made by the Hon. Mr. Hill at a special meeting held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Stanley Reed said he wished to make it clear that they did not desire in any way to criticise what had happened in the past, and were solely concerned with the future. The main point they desired to emphasise was the increasing of the staff of St. George's Hospital, so as to secure special professional advice in medicine and surgery with the division of the functions of the medical officers in charge of each branch. With regard to the Advisory Committee, he desired to suggest that, in order for it to be effective, the Government should regard it as specially representative of the community which used the hospital and treat its recommendations accordingly. He was quite certain that this practice would be followed as long as the Hon. Mr. Hill was a Member of the Council; but in the past occasions had occurred when the recommendations of Advisory Committees were brushed aside by the Government on the advice of their specialist officers. He also expressed the hope that it might be possible to secure, in the paying wards, the services of surgeons on the consulting list for actual operations, when the operations required were of a very special nature coming within the province of the consulting rather than of the hospital surgeons. In such cases, of course, consulting surgeons would have to be paid the usual fees. The real need of the community was for the strengthening of the professional staff, rather than for the provision of a nursing home, although now the latter would be valuable if the scale of charges brought it within the means of the resident English community.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Chrystal said the primary need of the hospital was the strengthening of the professional staff so as to secure expert treatment in both medicine and surgery. He endorsed everything that had been said with regard to the status of the Advisory Committee, because, unless it were clearly laid down that the recommendations of the Advisory Committee would not be ignored, its capacity for useful service would be greatly impaired.

PRIVILEGES NOT ABUSED.

The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham suggested that the members of the Advisory Committee should be larger than five as proposed because, otherwise, owing to the absence of members from Bombay, it might be difficult to obtain attendance. For instance, the Bombay Trades Association and the European Defence Association might each be given a representative upon it.

Mr. L. H. Savile suggested that it was hardly necessary to constitute two committees for St. George's Hospital, and proposed that the existing committee of St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, enlarged, if necessary, should be entrusted with the functions which it is proposed to vest in the Advisory Committee.

The Rev. Canon Barham said that he thought that too much emphasis had been laid upon the treatment of the well-to-do. He had been visiting at the hospital for the past seventeen years, and he recalled no instance where the privileges of the hospital had been abused. Looking back over this long period, he felt confident that neither in the free wards, the four-rupee wards, nor the ten-rupee wards, had anybody unfairly taken advantage of the facilities of the hospital. The large majority of those using the paying wards were captains of vessels and men of that class whose incomes varied from Rs 350 to Rs. 500 per mensem, and, in view of the other expenses they had to meet, it would be quite impossible for them to pay any higher scale of fees. For this reason, he felt that the proposed nursing home could not be largely utilised, because there were few people who could afford to meet the necessary charges. He wished, at the same time, to say that he had heard very few complaints with regard to the accommodation provided, or the manner in which the hospital was administered. He was convinced that the duties imposed upon the physician in charge were too heavy for one man to discharge, and that the staff needed strengthening. He also thought that a nursing home would be a mistake and the ten-rupee wards should be maintained because they were a convenience.

Mr. A. H. Froom strongly supported the view that the medical staff at the hospital should be strengthened, and expressed his own opinion that the value of a nursing home would be extremely small.

GOVERNMENT PLANS.

The Hon. Mr. Hill expressed his pleasure at coming to Bombay and meeting the Committee of the Chamber and the other gentlemen they had invited to be present. It was possible, by this means, to get into closer touch and sympathy with the sentiments of the community which used the hospital. With regard to the general tenour of the discussion, it was the intention of the Government to strengthen the medical staff at the hospital. The Government of Bombay had this question under consideration last December It was the intention of the Government to associate with the medical staff of the hospital one of the Presidency surgeons who would be selected so as to secure expert professional skill in medicine and surgery and to secure, as far as possible, the division of these branches between the two senior medical officers. This was one of those questions on which suggestions by the Advisory Committee would be most welcome, although, perhaps, they would not ordinarily go into administrative detail. With regard to the Advisory Committee, the Government fully recognised that it must be treated as reflecting the views of those who have to use the hospital. In spite of what had happened in the past, he could assure the members that the Advisory Committee would be regarded by the Government as affording them an insight into the views of the European community. It would, in fact, be a link between the Government and the community. It was impossible for the Government fully to declare their intentions in the Press Note which had been issued, because the association of one of the Presidency surgeons with the hospital staff involved questions of pay and allowances which had to be referred to the Government of India. For this reason, the Government put forward in the Press Note only the other main features of their scheme which were the constitution of an Advisory Committee and the establishment of a nursing home. In spite of what had been said, he felt convinced there was room for a nursing home. It was not proposed to incur any great expense on this object at first. He had seen the hospital that morning, and suggested that five rooms in the women's wing should be set apart in the first place.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

The scale of fees would be settled after consultation with the Advisory Committee, but it was tentatively suggested that an inclusive charge of Rs. 16 a day should be made, except in those cases where special nursing was necessary. This would cover all ordinary charges except the medical attendance, which would be a matter between the patient and his doctor and special nursing where required. A suggestion had been made that the number of the Advisory Committee should be increased. On this, the Government had quite an open mind, and would consider any suggestion that might be put forward, but it was apparent that there was a division of opinion. He deprecated the amalgamation of the Committee of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association with the Advisory Committee, because, as had been pointed out in the discussion, its functions were different. For instance, it had to control a large private nursing staff. He asked those present to remember that the State, that is to say, the Bombay Government, had to look at these things from the standpoint of the general taxpayer who supplied the funds for the maintenance of the European General Hospital, and it was for this reason that, in the Government Memorandum, an explanation was given of the original objects of establishing the hospital so far as the "free" treatment of patients was concerned. Much of the misunderstanding, that had been apparent since the issue of the Press Note, was due to the supposition that it was contemplated to restrict in future the utility of the hospital to those who resorted to it as paupers or coming within the categories specified. That, of course, was not the case.

CALLING IN DOCTORS.

In so far as the claim made on behalf of the European public demanding the right irrespective of the staff provided for the hospital to call in their own medical attendants it was obvious and must be obvious that it could only be substantiated in respect of that section of the European public that was willing and able to pay for such special privileges, and in order, so far as was legitimate, to meet the case of these, the Government, after conferring with one or two representatives of the European community, devised the scheme of the nursing home for paying patients which was explained in the Memorandum of the Government.

The other aspect of the hospital's administration, which it was sought to explain in the Memorandum, was the establishment of an Advisory Committee, by the constitution of which it was hoped to modify the administration of the hospital at large in such a direction and manner as might be found desirable and practicable, as it was felt that the old Visiting Committee did not constitute an effective link between the Government and its administration of the hospital on the one hand, and the European public of Bombay on the other. Except, as might hereafter be advised by the Advisory Committee, upon which the Chamber of Commerce would be represented, the hospital administration will, so far as the Government are concerned, continue as hitherto, that is to say, that all portions of the hospital, save those reserved for the nursing home, will continue to be administered as wards, private, semi-private, or public, and, subject to any changes introduced by the Committee; there was no desire or intention to alter the sliding scale of fees at present in force.

THE TEN-RUPEE WARDS.

Whether the Rs. 10 private wards would be retained precisely on the present footing, would depend largely on the Committee's advice. In fact, the European General Hospital would in future consist of, (1) a nursing home for those who are able to pay; (2) private and semi-private wards graded as hitherto, and (3) public wards; and the staff, which will administer (2) and (3), will consist of the Resident Surgeon, the Superintendent (who will either be a physician or a surgeon) and a Presidency Surgeon (who will be either a surgeon or a physician). Consultations can always be demanded, or can be arranged for by the staff at their discretion. In the interests of the less well-to-do members of the community, who could not afford the nursing home, but desired the greater comfort of semi-private wards, it would be for the Committee to assist in regulating the fees for the latter.

Mr. Hill desired to add that the staff of St. George's Hospital was selected on precisely the same principle as the staff of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and that the staffs of these two Hospitals were interchangeable in the true sense of the term. It was a misconception of terms to describe any officers selected to either of those staffs as a "general practitioner", since in no case are they selected except for a special capacity in particular directions, and generally from those officers who have already distinguished themselves in charge of large general hospitals. The recent Senior Medical Officer, European General Hospital, was, before his appointment there, for a considerable time in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and for a part of that time was Senior Surgeon, and Major Novis, now a "specialist" in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, before his appointment there, was Resident Surgeon at the European General Hospital.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL STAFF.

On the other hand, it was wholly impossible, for administrative and other reasons, to adopt a suggestion that had been made that the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy staff should be made available for assisting in the administration and work of the European General Hospital. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital was built and endowed for particular purposes. European patients were not excluded, but for the reason that the wards could not be specially adapted for Europeans, and were designed for Indians; they were not admitted in practice, except in critical cases when they were always admitted. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital works in association with the Grant Medical College, and the staff of the former is also the staff of the latter. In future, the members of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy staff would all be available for consultations in the European General Hospital and for attendance on patients in St. George's Nursing Home.

In conclusion, Mr. Hill again thanked the Chamber for their kindness in allowing him to explain matters to them personally, and expressed the hope that it would be generally admitted that, in the arrangements now devised, the Government had made a fair and reasonable provision for paying patients who want the comforts of a nursing home, and that, in the staff of the hospital, the Government were making the fullest provision, compatible with the circumstances, for the treatment of the less well-to-do classes, while maintaining the original objects for which the hospital was established.

Dr. Stanley Reed said he was confident that, having heard the policy of the Government explained by Mr. Hill, they would agree that the proposal of the Government were not only just, but generous, and they were under a deep obligation to H. E. the Governor for the liberality which he had dealt with this question (hear, hear.)

The Chairman endorsed this view, and expressed the thanks of the Chamber to the Hon. Mr. Hill for his kindness in being present.

POONA SEASON.

PREPARING FOR THE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 20.

Last Monday evening there was the usual fortnightly dance at the Gymkhana, which was quite well patronized, there being at least fifty couples dancing. There were a few dinners given beforehand in the badminton court, and quite a large number of suppers afterwards. The band of 117th Mahrattas played very well, and were generous in giving extras, in spite of it being after 12-30. There were nearly as many ladies as men present, quite an unusual occurence for Poona. Probably this is due in a large measure to the dances being held on a Monday when the officers are not able to have a late morning on Tuesday, but have to be up at work on the range or elsewhere at some unheard of hour. Among those present I noticed Mrs. Beamish in a white satin dress covered with handsome black lace. She is one of the many new arrivals in Poona. Mrs. Sendamore was gowned in a very handsome pale pink satin dress with a tunic of black lace; she brought her daughter, Miss Sendamore, who was in a very prettily-made white satin dress. Mrs. Forbes Tullock was in a white satin dress covered with emerald green ninon, the bodice being trimmed with white Juipure lace. Miss Jameson came with her sister Mrs. Browne-Mason, and was dressed in pale pink satin covered with a short tunic of the same colour, the bodice having right across it, from shoulder to waist, a line of pale pink cameos set in gold. Mrs. Vines wore a white satin dress covered with a tunic of violet ninon, with a deep fringe of the same colour round the edge of the skirt; she wore a band of violet velvet in her hair. Most of the dancers stayed to the very end hoping up to the last for another extra, and left about 12-45, having had a very jolly evening.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES VISITS.

On Monday afternoon Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captain Vaughan, paid a visit to the Widows' Home, where they were received by Rev. Lloyd Arnold, and afterwards to the Pensioners' school where Her Excellency inspected the needlework done by the children and was presented with a bouquet.

On Tuesday Their Excellencies motored about fourteen miles to Telegaon to inspect the glass factory there. This factory was started by a public institution which formed a committee called the Paisa Fund. The committee was formed with a view to collecting funds and to help forward the industrial and economical regeneration of India. It was called the Paisa Fund as even a single copper was accepted. When sufficient money was collected, it was decided to start a glass factory for students to learn the art under the management and supervision of the manager Mr. Ishwardas, who has studied glass-making in Japan, England, and America. The factory has only been working since 1908, and the advance it has made in the last five years is marvellous. Two years ago it was visited by Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, and also by Sir Richard Lamb. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Mr. Mountford and took much interest in watching the glass being blown; they stayed about an hour and a half before motoring back to Government House.

RACE COURSE ALTERATIONS.

There is great activity on the race course now, as early as 5-30 a. m., horses may be seen going round the course doing their gallops. The secretary, too, has not been idle; for there are a considerable number of alterations this year on the course. There is a Press-room now under the grand stand, which I am sure will be appreciated; also, the jockeys' name-board has been moved further out where all can see it, which seems a much more convenient arrangement, as before those in the second enclosure could barely see it. The steeplechase jumps have also been slightly changed so that each jump has a straight run up to it. There are to be fifteen jumps in all for each chase, I hear; this means the distance is twice round the course with a water jump just opposite the stand. The turf on the course is most beautifully green and springy—certainly it has repaid well all the trouble that has been taken over it, for during the hot weather one used to see armies of coolies digging out all the weeds and watering the track daily with the hose pipe. A large number of the racing fraternity have already arrived, and more will be here before the end of the month after the Bangalore races are over. Our first meeting is on Saturday, August 2, when there will be the usual ladies' luncheon at the Club of Western India beforehand. I hope the weather-god will be kind, and allow us all to wear our best bibs and tuckers.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The entries for the Poona Gymkhana Tennis Handicap tournament are increasing daily, and close on Saturday the tournament starts, in full swing on Monday next, and we ought to see some very good play, as there seem any number of good tennis-players here this year. A meeting was held at the Gymkhana to make some of the necessary arrangements for this year's Horse Show. The Hon. Mr. Claud Hill was elected president of the committee, and Major Davie was again entrusted with the arduous duties of honorary secretary, this being his third year as such. The dates of the show were fixed provisionally for September 17 and 19.

On Tuesday we witnessed another good and very closley contested game of rugby football between the Royal Artillery and a team composed of officers of the Poona and Kirkee garrison, which resulted in a win for the latter by 17 points to 14. The match was played at Kirkee, and was witnessed by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and a large number of visitors. For the Officers' Team, Murphy; Paris, Langrish, and Keays, scored tries; and for the R. A.: Gordon, Mauve, and Grey, scored.

MEETING OF HOUNDS.

On Tuesday the hounds met at the 9th milestone, Bombay-road. A draw was made towards the north-east, and, after some time, a fox was found in a thick clump of cactus; the thorns were so bad here that hounds could not

(Continued on page 8.)

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

IMMIGRATION AND UNEMPLOYED.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

MAWSON MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, July 8.

In replying to a deputation of unemployed on Monday morning, the Acting Premier said he wanted to point out to the public that the increase in the number of unemployed was not due to the immigration policy of the present Government, but to the fact that a large number of people had been attracted to South Australia by the higher wages which ruled in that State in comparison with other States. The Verran Government had attempted to build railways on the West Coast departmentally, but owing to troubles which had occurred they had to give up the proposal, and hand the contract to Mr. Smith at the price which he had previously tendered. Then the U.L.U. made an arrangement with Mr. Smith that 10 shillings a day should be paid to the men engaged upon the work. From information he had gathered he believed that was a shilling a day higher than the rate paid for railway construction work in any other State of the Commonwealth. The men in that State who were depending upon their wages to keep their wives and families should remember that forcing wages up to a higher point than in the other States, could have only one result—people would be attracted to South Australia from other parts of the Commonwealth and from England. Since February, 1912, when he Peake Government took office, of the men who had registered at the Government Labor Exchange, 3,000 had not been in the State 12 months, and in June 500 had not been here two years. That was not due, however, to the immigration policy of the present or previous Governments. It was interesting to know that under the policy initiated by the Verran Government the total arrivals had been 5,359. Of those 4,838 had been nominated, 376 had been domestic helpers, and 45 farm laborers. To show that the present Government had not done as much as the previous administration in regard to bringing in male workers, he pointed out that the number of arrivals approved prior to February 15, 1912, was 2,320, of whom 605 were male adults. That was in 10 months. The number of arrivals approved subsequently to February 15, 1912 (15 months) was 3,039,618 being male adults. The total number of male adults assisted was 1,123, so it could be seen how small the proportion of assisted immigrants was compared with the number of men who came to South Australia. If they excluded 460 rural workers, 51 intended wives, 376 selected domestic servants, and 3,640 in families there were only about 800 men who might affect the labour market brought out by the Government in two years. That was a mere bagatelle. From January 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913, only 41 State-assisted immigrants had been registered as unemployed at the Government Labor Exchange. Of this number eight only had been assisted by the present Government. Those figures should be convincing to the people of South Australia, who had been misled by statements that the Government were flooding the labor market. Employers in the country, and people on the land could not engage hands unless the price of their produce would cover the cost of labor, and it was a well-known fact that people who were employing men a few years ago were not now doing so, or had reduced the number of their employes because of the conditions and rates of pay which were demanded. A case had come before him recently in which two men had been for a long time working peacefully enough with a farmer, who was sowing 700 or 800 acres of wheat. One of the union secretaries or agitators went that way, however, and told the men, who were receiving 30 a week and their keep, that they were not getting enough. The two men left their employment, and the agriculturist decided to put in only 300 acres of wheat and work the land with the assistance of his sons. Shortly afterwards the two men desired to return into his service, but he kept to his decision to till the land without paid labor.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

A statement of the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure for the financial year ended June 30 was issued from the Treasury. The total revenue for the year was £21,878,126, and the expenditure, including the payment of £6,119,930 to the States, amounted to £21,665,475, leaving a surplus for the year of £212,651. Adding this to the 1910-11 and 1911-12 surpluses of £2,261,672, there is left an accumulated surplus of £2,474,323. In his budget statment delivered in August last, Mr. Fisher estimated that the revenue would be £20,422,000. This amount has been exceeded by £1,456,126. He estimated that the expenditure would absorb the 1910-11 and 1911-12 surpluses, and just balance the receipts for 1912-13. Not only do the old surpluses remain, but another one of £212,651 is added to them. There are wide discrepancies between the estimates and actual figures in a number of items. Two stands out prominently. The previously swollen Customs revenue has now exceeded the estimate by £1,040,000, and £700,000 less was paid towards the construction of the fleet than it was anticipated would be required. If this reduced expenditure on the fleet means merely that the extra amount becomes due a few days after instead of a few days prior to the end of the year. £212,651 surplus is merely a paper one. The Commonwealth land tax, which was expected to yield £1,300,000, has jumped up to the record figure of £1,565,243. In 1910-11 this tax returned £1,370,345, and in 1911-12 the revenue fell to £1,366,554. The substantial increase in the past year throws some doubt on the efficacy of the tax as a breaker-up of large estates. The maternity allowance, which was expected to cost £40,000, called for the expenditure of £413,849, which presumably includes the administrative cost. The increase in invalid and old

[By Telegraph to Port W. A.

age pensions was only £138,000 above the previous year's figures and is only half the estimated increase. This would indicate that the normal proportion of pensions has practically been reached, and that in future only the natural increase will require extra provision.

LABOR'S ATTITUDE.

At the declaration of the poll for the Senate on Fricay Senator Russell (Labor), who headed the poll, said he believed the time would come when the people would be asked to decide again on the issue between the two parties. Meantime, he did not think the Labor Party should take up an obstructive attitude. If the other side brought in legislation in the interests of the people it would be well. If legislation were introduced diametrically opposed to those interests Labor members would have to put honor before pay and shoulder the responsibility of coming beforo the country again. Senator Barnes said so much criticism had been indulged in regarding the conduct of the elections that people would be led to suppose that the bulk of the electors were out to win by hook or by crook, no matter what corruption was necessary to succeed. He could not accept that view. The bulk of the people, he believed, were anxious to see a clean thing done in electoral matters. Mention had been made of one man having voted for one candidate 19 times. The electoral officer of that division said he knew of nothing of the sort. Mr. Salmon said the charges that had been made in connection with the elections must be noticed. The mass of the people strongly desired a pure public life in this country, and therefore it was regrettable that so many charges which reflected on the honesty and morals of the people had been made during the recent election. These charges should be dealt with without delay.

FOOTBALL SENSATIONS.

Seldom have scenes such as marked the concluding portion of the football match between Port Adelaide and South Adelaide, at Alberton last Saturday, disgraced any oval in Australia. The football authorities in Adelaide are justly proud of the fact that the game here is free from many objectionable concomitants that have disgusted fair-minded followers in Melbourne, but if scenes as were witnessed on Saturday are to be repeated, the good name of South Australian football will not go. After all, it was only a very small section of the crowd that made such a strong demonstration against Umpire S. Carter at Alberton and if the football following publicly generally combined in actively opposing such tactics, they could surely be effectively checked. The trouble is that a large proportion of the public consider that an umpire is a fair target for all their witticisms and insults, and although, in most cases, their remarks represent nothing more than the blowing off of steam generated by the tense excitement of the game, it encourages the unruly hooligans to adopt more concrete methods of showing the referee their opinion of him. At three-quarter time at Alberton Port Adelaide were leading by 7 goals 7 behinds to 3 goals 10 behinds : but in the last term South Adelaide added 1 goal 5 behinds to nil and seemed to be having all the better of the game. The excitement was intense and a certain section of the crowd exercised the utmost ingenuity in devising insulting remarks for Carter's benefit. So long as they confined themselves to words, however, they could be ignored but when a piece of road metal came flying in from the mound and narrowly missed Carter while he was only just able to ward another piece off his face with his arm he refused to let the game go on. The police intervened and Carter concluded the game without further actual molestation. When he was leaving the ground however a section of the crowd attempted to rush him and he states that just as he was entering the dressing room one man in the crowd rushed forward and saying, "You—, Carter, take that," hit at him with his fist. "He missed however" said Carter and a constable who was standing by received the blow. I turned round and retaliated. A crowd of about 200 hung round the dressing-room waiting for Carter to come out, and, fearing that he might be assaulted, the South Adelaide players, with the aid of the police, formed a bodyguard and escorted him from the ground to the station. The crowd followed them to the train and kept up a hostile demonstration, hooting and groaning, until the train moved out. Carter says in 15 years' experience as an umpire he has never experienced such a reception, and he states that it is absolutely the last time he will umpire a match on the Alberton Oval. Until the match with West Adelaide a week ago Sturt were a happy family, but the disruptions that have occurred as a result of certain happenings is that match will probably not be patched up without some drastic action. Several players of the club were dissatisfied with the way Renfrey had shaped that day, and they did not hesitate to express their opinion of their captain. It is stated that five members of the team declined to play with him again, and the situation became so critical that a meeting of the committee dealt with it, and it is understood, decided to dispense with Renfrey's services. The next evening, however, a meeting of the players was held and a motion of confidence in Renfrey was carried. On Saturday the team took the field without Curnow, Kirschner or Miller but they played a far better game than they had played on the holiday, and followers thought everything was going smoothly again. It became known during the afternoon, however, that Renfrey had previously intimated to the committee that he would not play after that match. Later on it was evident that everything was not as it should be among the players. It is said Renfrey accused Heinrichs of "playing stiff" in the hearing of other men on the field, and repeated the accusation in the dressing-room. Both men put the matter aside for the moment, and continued to battle for their side, but after the match serious trouble occurred. It is authentically stated that if Renfrey continues to play with Sturt, Heinrichs will sever his connection with the club. Both men have been selected to represent South Australia against Victoria, and there, too, it is understood Heinrichs will decline to play if Renfrey is in the team.

KANGAROO STAMP TO BE ABOLISHED.

Mr. Agar Wynne, the Postmaster-General, though in office less than a week, has decided to abolish the kangaroo postage stamp, which was adopted by the Fisher Government, and to adopt in its place the first prize design submitted in the competition arranged two or three years ago when Mr. Thomas was in charge of the post-office. The reform will be initiated with a penny stamp plate, and will subsequently be extended to stamps of other denominations. Mr. Wynne has come to the conclusion that the present stamp is ridiculous, and that it has made Australia the laughing stock of every civilised country. The new design has the bust of the King in the centre, with a figure of a kangaroo on one side and a figure emu on the other. Above the head of the King is the word "Australia" surmounted by a Crown with the coat of arms for the Australian States above. Below the bust of the King is the word "Postage" with words and figures to indicate the stamp's denomination. The prize-winner was Mr. Herman Altmann, of Melbourne, and he recieved £100 for the design.

Mr. Wynne intends that existing supplies of the kangaroo stamp shall be exhausted before the issue of the new design begins. Mr. Wynne points out, however, that the Government have now facilities in the Federal notes service for having new designs executed and stamps printed almost forthwith. Instructions have therefore been given for the work to be put in hand as promptly as possible. The adoption of the head of the King, he says, will bring Australia into line with Great Britain and the Dominions. It took the Fisher Government two years to decide upon the kangaroo design. It has taken Mr. Wynne less than a week to decide to discontinue it.

MAWSON EXPEDITION IN GOOD SPIRITS.

The following message has been received by Mr. Eitel, secretary of the Australasian Antarctic expedition, from Dr. Mawson, who, with six other members of the expedition, is wintering at Commonwealth Bay, Antarctica :—"Adelie Land June 15, 1913.—All the members of the party are in good health and spirits. The blizzards have been increasing in violence since my last message, but I think they have now culminated, as the weather is moderating. We are expecting better conditions. Temperatures are falling. On several occasions recently the wind reached over 100 miles per hour for one or more hours. On May 17 to 18 the average for the 24 hours was 94 miles per hour, reaching a maximum of 104 miles between 6 p. m. and 7 p. m. on May 17. The average for 36 hours was 92·5 miles per hour. On several days there were many hours in which heavy gusts exceeding 200 miles per hour took place. We have also had heavy snowfalls and a constant drift of snow from the plateau. Clearer weather is now commencing. The hut and meteorological observatories are not damaged in any way. The wireless mast is intact but the wireless operator, Mr. Jeffreyes, is continually tightening the stays, a very difficult operation in heavy weather." At this point the message abruptly ended, but the operator at Macquarie island sent through the note "More to come." Subsequently the following was added to the message:—"Low temperatures and snow drifts have caused a temporary suspension of wireless communication. On the evidence now accumulated Mr. Jeffreyes thinks that a certain amount of the damping of the ether waves was due to the Aurora Australis.—(Signed) Mawson." Professor David has received from the Governor-General the following message:—"Her Majesty the Queen is graciously pleased to consent to the name Queen Maryland being given to the newly discovered land."

A.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Up to yesterday we had a little over 15 inches of rain. As it has fallen gently and intermittently, sandwicked in between bright sunshine, we have been favoured with fine growing weather. All around the crops are looking well and our gardens have long ago recovered from the scorching of May and are now most pleasant to the eye. It rained practically all last night and again to-day we are having a good steady downpour, so that our rainfall must be about 20 inches by now, that is about two-thirds of our annual average.

Although thus it has been rather damp and steamy, yet we manage to keep our tennis, golf, hockey and cricket going It is said that the ladies are preparing to challenge the men to a game of cricket. Let us hope that if they should happen to be defeated they will not take revenge by resorting to any suffragette tactics. But why express any such hope or fear when we are certain that our ladies are ladies? Those of us who ride are very much indebted to Captain Cairns for all the trouble he has taken in getting together and maintaining a fine pack of hounds, including slattery. They have given us many a fine chase and brought down more than one jack.

Considerable interest is being taken just at present in Municipal affairs on account of a shortage of about 1,000 rupees in the accounts. As the matter has been placed in the hands of the Police any comment at this stage would be improper. However, judging from the facts that have come to light it would seem that there has been gross negligence somewhere and it is to be hoped that all who are in any way responsible for the defalcation will be suitably dealt with.

JUVENILE LABOUR.

STRINGENT ACTION BY U. S. A. GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The proposal of the United States Government to prohibit the importation into the consuming markets of goods manufactured in the factories employing children is regarded with considerable misgiving by Calcutta mill-owners. The Indian Jute Mill Association drew the attension of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce who suggested by telegram to the Government of India that His Majesty's Ministers should be asked to protest against it in the interests of the jute manufacturing industry. The committee understand that the London Chamber of Commerce, East India section, are making representations to the Board of Trade and India Office, and they have urged that His Majesty's Government should also be asked by the Government of India to take prompt and vigorous action.

POONA SEASON.

(*Continued from page* 7)

manage to push him out, and had to be called off. Drawing in the same direction after about a quarter of an hour, another fox was found, and hounds, quickly getting on to the line, carried it in a northerly direction for 18 minutes, when scent gave out in a rocky nullah near the Nassik-road. The Master then drew to the south-east, and soon viewed yet another fox, who gave us a sharp burst of about 20 minutes when hounds checked; some natives came to our rescue, and the Master soon had hounds on the line again, but scent was poor, and it took hounds all they knew to work it out, and after another 20 minutes they could make nothing of it at all. On the way home a jack was viewed close to the meet. He gave us a sharp burst for 10, minutes, when he was run into and killed, and the brush was given to Mrs. Sweeny, the only lady, who, by that time, had not gone back to the Meet. Only three of the field were left with the Master and whips to enjoy this run. The field was a small one of under 30, due probably to the fortnightly dance at the Gymkhana having taken place the night before.

On Thursday the Master had out 12 couple of hounds, and the Meet was at the 7th milestone, Nassik-road. A draw was first made northwards parallel with the Nassik-road on the left hand side. A fox was found close to Bhosari. He went off at a great pace, and, running in a ring left-handed, took us back almost to the Meet. He then crossed the road, and, running north across some plough, soon had hounds beaten. The Master, making a forward cast, struck the line again which took us into the Vale of Tears, where we had lost so many foxes. Here hounds got close up to him and a kill seemed imminent. It was only the fact that three chinkara crossed the line taking hounds after them, that saved his brush here. Hounds were soon whipped off the chinkara and put right, and away we went skirting the Sisters on the left side of them. Hounds again checked north, of these Hills, and, though they got on to a line running towards the north they could not hold it more than a few minutes before scent dried up and so ended a run that had lasted nearly eighty minutes. The fox probably made good his escape by making for some of the numerous earths with which the Sisters Hills abound. Drawing towards the meet a jack was viewed, which gave us a run of some twelve minutes, most of which time hounds were running to view. They pulled him down amongst some rocks over looking a stream, the brush being given to Miss Vetch. A field of some eighty people was present at the Meet including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

MORE EXCITING CHASES.

To-day the Meet was at Yerrowda Jail. It has rained steadily for the last three days, and a good number of people stayed away evidently thinking the country between the Ahmednagar-road and the Sisters would be very heavy as there is a good deal of cultivation thereabout. A field of forty-five was out including a contingent of five from Bombay. The Master first drew north in the direction of Dhanowrie, and, after about a quarter of an hour, hounds got on to the line of a jack which they worked out for seven minutes when they checked in a nullah. Soon afterwards the jack was viewed by one of the field making towards Dhanowrie. Close behind him were two chinkara. Hounds were put on the line of the jack, but soon got away after the chinkara which crossed the line and took the pack after them to the Topogaon-road when they were whipped off. Another jack was viewed soon after this, which gave us a sharp burst for ten minutes, when he was run into and killed about a mile north of the jail. The brush was presented to Mrs. Beamish. By this time the rain was coming down pretty fast and many of the field left for home. The Master, drawing towards the Sisters, soon had hounds on the line of a fox which we viewed about a quarter of a mile in front of hounds. This fox, setting his mask for the Sisters, gave us a nearly straight run for seventeen minutes. Hounds, travelling at a great pace, never checked till they reached the foot of the hills. They were only a hundred yards behind their quarry, but, as usual with our foxes, he made good his escape amongst the rocks. After hounds had been collected, a move was made for the Meet.

VISITS BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES

On Saturday Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Lady Tata and Captain Lucas, motored to Khandhwa and visited the Leper Asylum, where she was met by the Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Arthur, and the Collector, Mr. Mountford, Dr. Macnicol, the Honorary Superintendent of the Asylum. Her Excellency took great interest in the arrangements made for the inmates of the Asylum, and distributed sweetmeats to them. Her kindness will long be remembered, and it must have been a red letter day for most of them. His Excellency was in the meanwhile visiting the Engineering College where he spent over two hours. He was received by the Principal of the College, Mr. Allen, and his staff, and visited the laboratory, museum, and workshops.

The principal cricket matches this week were between the Royal Artillery and the Dorsetshire Regiment, and the Poona Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club. The former was played at Wanowrie on Sunday last, the Dorsets winning fairly enough by sixty-three runs on the first innings. The principal features of the game were the excellent bowling of Capt. Clemson of the Dorsets who took seven wickets for 35 runs, and a good innings of forty-three by Sergeant Cox of the same Regiment. For the losers Lieut. Peebles contributed twenty-eight runs, and Capt. Sarson and Mr. Kirkwood took nearly all the wickets between them.

In the match on Wednesday and Thursday between the Poona Gymkhana and Elphinstone Cricket Club, the Gymkhana made 125 in the first innings, the chief contributors to the score being Major Greig 25, Captain Green Armytage 28, and Captain Clemson 24, and the Elphinstone Cricket Club put up 134. The Gymkhana began their second innings on Thursday at 1-30 p.m., and made 37 for one wicket when play had to be stopped on account of the rain.

A London clerk, who with a companion was charged with drunkenness, told the Kingston magistrates, "We admire the constable for doing his duty; we must have temporarily forgotten ourselves."

SALE OF TREES.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY P. W. D. AGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

At the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions to-day, presided over by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards, A. C. Jones, proprietor of Baker Anson and Co., Cawnpore, was placed on his trial on two charges of criminal breach of trust. The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. W. Wallach, Government Advocate, with Mr. Boys and Mr. Banerji, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Messrs. Ross Alston and David for the accused.

Mr. Wallach, in opening for the crown, detailed the facts of the case. It was alleged that the accused was entrusted by the Public Works Department, Cawnpore, to sell certain roadside trees by auction on the Grand Trunk-road and Kalpi-road, and that the accused sold the trees on the former road to one Pir Baksh, for Rs. 4,755, but paid the P. W.D. only Rs. 1,200, reporting this was the price fetched.

In the second charge the trees were alleged to have been sold for Rs. 625, but only Rs. 429 were credited to Government. The prosecution alleged that the accused had thereby committed criminal breach of trust as agent of the P. W. D. in respect of two sums of money.

In the trial of Mr. Jones of Baker Anson and Co, the first witness examined was Mr. Belcher, Excutive Engineer, Cawnpore, who described how the circumstances of the case were brought to his official notice and the steps taken by him.

Pir Baksh said he bid Rs. 4,755 for one lot of trees and paid the amount in instalments. He got a receipt for Rs. 1,900 only. When cutting was stopped by the P.W. he went to the accused to enquire who instructed him to make various representations to the autherities. The witness also gave details of the preparation made by the accused of the auction list showing that the bid was for Rs. 1,200 and stated that the accused destroyed the original sale sheet with a bid of Rs. 4755 on it.

LOWER RENTS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

There is just now an appreciable lowering of rents in Calcutta, and there is a larger number of flats vacant now than formerly. The erection of new buildings in Calcutta is going on rapidly, mostly on the flat system, and this must inevitably have a telling effect on house-rents at an early date.

FRAUD CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

A Eurasian youth named Caston was arrested yesterday on charges of cheating and false personation. A draft of Rs. 1,500 on the Chartered Bank was sent from Madras to Mr. Mackertich and arrived by post. It was alleged that the accused took delivery of the draft from the post peon and cashed it. Caston is reported to be a brother of the man who shot himself in volunteer uniform in Taltolla some months ago.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Major W.E.R. Dickson R.E., on return from deputation to Manchuria, resumed the duties of General Staff Officer, Karachi Brigade on 10th July.

Captain C. S. Cameron, 23rd Cavalry to be officiating Station Staff Officer, Quetta, vice Captain Melville granted leave.

REGIMENTAL.

117th Mahaarttas.—Captain A. W. White to be officiating Double Company Commander.

67th Punjabis.—Captain N. Ogle to be officiating Double Company Commander.

7th Rajputs.—Lieut G. R. Rae to be officiating Double CompanyCommander.

3 5th Punjabis.—Lieut. N. L. Mitchell Carruthers to be officiating Quarter Master.

7th Rajputs.—Captain. C. A. G. P. Meadows, Double Company Officer, to be Double CompanyCommander pro tem remaining seconded, and Captain W. A. Gover, Double Company Officer to be Double Company Commander pro tem vice Captain A. C. Ogg seconded at Staff College, Quetta.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Major H. Tatum, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lt.-Colonel P. H. Cunningham appointed C mmandant.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—

Captain W. P. Paynter, R.F.A., 62 days in India, private affairs.

Lt-Colonel W. C. Walton, 104th Rifles, 64 days, ex India, combined.

Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., 2 months 5 days in India, general.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—

Major R. F. Bidwell, the 101st Grenadiers, 3 months, medical certificate.

Captain A Delme-Radcliffe, 105th Maharata Light Infantry, to 1st August, private affairs.

Captain J. G. Willoughby, 33rd Cavalry, 3 months, medical certificate.

Lieut. E. J. P. T. Walker, 32nd Lancers, 3 months, private affairs.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther.)

The undermentioned Officer has been granted Station leave as under :—2nd. Lieut, A. H. Jackson, 1st. Bn., The Sherwood Foresters, 10 days from the 25th. July to 3rd. August 1913.

ESTABLISHMENTS.—Garrison.—Detachment 95th. Russell's Infantry, strength 4 Indian Officers, 154 Indian Ranks, arrived from Deolali on the 13th instant, and are taken on the strength of the Station with effect from that date.

DUTIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 27TH. JULY.—Field Officer, Captain H. B. Stevenson, 2nd. Rajputs. Next for duty, Captain B. Lamb, R.G.A. Medical Officer, Major J. Hennessy, R.A.M.C. Next for duty, Lieut. E. G. S. Cane, R.A.M.C.

A special entertainment was held on Sunday at the Calcutta University Institute in celebration of the Viceroy's birthday. The children from the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Schools and Mahomedan and Hindu Orphanages, were entertained.

BARISAL CONSPIRAY CASE.

DISCOVERY OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 21.

The hearing of the conspiraey case was resumed to-day at 10-30 a.m. inside the jail.

Bhubmohon Guha, head clerk in the Barisal Collertorate, and Moulvi Serajul Islam Zahid, Peshkar of Mr Nelson's court, were examined. They stated that, at the search of the house in which the accused Muhunde Guha used to live, a manuscript book called "Mukh Kon Pathe" (which way does salvation lie?)" was seized.

Inspector Surendra Chandra Bhattacharjee, of Feni, said that he searched the Feni H. E. School, and seized a list of books belonging to the boys' association. The list included the names of two proscribed books "Desherkatha" and "Swadesh Renui." He informed the authorities of Priyanath's whereabouts. Priyanath, in a letter, said that it was useless to try to throw dust in the eyes of the police, and that it was due to the stupidity of the police or the want of a vigorous enquiry that his whereabouts could not have been traced so long.

Selimuddin Dakra, nephew of Monirudding Khan of Kakuria, in whose house a dacoity was committed, being examined, said that, on the night of the occurrence, he noticed two dacoits armed with guns and torches. The witness fled by the back door and collected several men to show fight, but as the dacoits turned towards them, they all fled to a jungle.

Janakinath Dutt of Kushangal, being examined, said that he found two printed vows of the Samiti in a pocket of Rajani's coat. After the gun theft case in his village, the witness told Rajani that it was unsafe to live in the village Rajani confidently said that no other mischief would be done by the dacoits. Rajani told him that the gun had been taken by Jatin Roy, Mishi Kanta Dutt and others. After two formal witnesses had been examined, the evidence of Mr. Webb, Additional Superintendent of Police, Barisal, was taken.

The last witness had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

EFFECT OF RECENT STORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 21.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the North-Western Railway at Karachi wires :—

"The Railway has been breached at mile 72 and miles 74 to 76, between Jhimpir and Braudabad. The last train to get through was the down Quetta mail on Sunday, which arrived at Karachi several hours late. Transhipment at present is impossible, and trains are being terminated and started from Kotri. The storm shows signs of abating. Communication will probably be restored in 24 hours after the rain stops.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1913.

534. Arms—The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L.E. Rifle, All long L. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

535. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

536. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

537. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrement will be issued on the parade ground.

538. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters today Tuesday the 22nd instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

539. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle. Outposts.

540. Recruits. Men who are desirous of joining "F" Company are requested to be at Head-Quarters, Council Road at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

541. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

July 27th Sunday, July 29th Tuesday, August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

542. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 185 dated 16th July 1913. The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence in and out of India from 16th July 1913 to 15th February 1914 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E.

543. Lectures. The following extract from Brigade Orders dated 16th July 1913 is published for information :—

No. 190. The following programme of lectures on Musketry will be given by Lieutenant R. H. Stranger, 1st Battalion. The Sherwod Foresters, at the places, dates and time given below.

6-30 pm 4th August, R G A Lecture Room "Elementary Training" 6-30 pm 11th August B V A Head Quarters, "Theory of Rifle Fire" 6-30 pm 18th August R G A Lecture Room Range, Field and Fire Direction Practices. 6-30 pm 25th August B V A Head-Quarters. "Infantry Fire in Battle."

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st July, 1913.

168. Postings.—Major W Boughton Chambers is attached to No. 3 Company Kirkee, for purposes of drill and duty during the ensuing drill season.

169. Signalling Class.—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. on Tuesday 22nd instant.

165. Regimental Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday 21st instant at 9-30 p.m.

( ) Business :—Rule of B. V. A. Bombay Defence Scheme.

(2) Regimental Institute.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

QUESTION OF COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee regarding the proposed introduction of compulsory re-vaccination.

The Committee's report and minutes of several members have been published already. In the report the committee stated that it would be remembered that, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Corporation on July 4, 1910, the Corporation had represented to Government the necessity of making re-vaccination compulsory in the City, and requested them to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Vaccination Act so as to give effect to the Corporation's proposal. In the meanwhile, however, several protests against the proposal having been received by the Corporation, the Government were informed on January 11, 1912, that the question was being reconsidered by a Committee of the Corporation.

This Committee, having been asked to re-consider the matter in view of the points raised in the protests, very carefully went through the whole question, and, after making all necessary enquiries in the matter, they were of the opinion that while it was desirable that re-vaccination should be encouraged by voluntary methods, it should not be made compulsory. The Committee, therefore, recommended that Government may be informed accordingly.

VOLUNTARY METHODS.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the report be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to inform the Government of the terms thereof. In moving the resolution, Sir Pherozeshah remarked that as President of the Corporation he had, on the last occasion, addressed the Government to amend the Act to make re-vaccination compulsory. Subsequently several protests were received by the Corporation, and consequently they had decided to re-consider the question of compulsory re-vaccination. He was not influenced, the speaker said, by the huge mass of literature submitted with the protest, but he was influenced by the various systems of compulsory vaccination which had come into existence, not only in India but also in other civilised countries of the West. It would be very unfortunate if a proposal to make re-vaccination compulsory were to awaken feelings against primary vaccination. This peculiar domestic and social habits of the people of India required that there should be no compulsion for re-vaccination. The committee had considered all those practical difficulties, and recommended the encouragement of voluntary re-vaccination.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Sir Bhalchandra Khrishna moved, as an amendment, that the report be recorded, and that the President be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation adhered to their former resolution. Nothing special had transpired, Sir Balchandra averred, after the last letter was addressed to the Government, which could be claimed as a ground for changing their views.

Dr. Guya, in seconding the amendment, remarked that, in England, where a conscience clause existed, only two per cent took advantage of the clause, but 98 per cent had allowed themselves to be vaccinated.

Dr. S. S. Battliwalla strongly supported the amendment. Such a question, he said, should not be considered and decided by a board of laymen with only a sprinkling of medical men.

EFFICACY OF PRIMARY VACCINATION.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman said that he was a firm believer in the efficacy of primary vaccination. He did not believe that re-vaccination was necessary. He had re-vaccinated his grand-children, but that was merely as a safeguard. Primary vaccination, if properly executed, secured immunity for life, and, though there might be some chances of an attack, the chances of fatality were remote.

Dr. Rattanshah Nariman moved the following amendment:—"That the President be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation were of the opinion that primary vaccination should be made compulsory all throughout British India, and so far as possible native and other States in India should be induced to do the same; (2) to make primary vaccination compulsory on all those who came from unprotected places and were not even primarily vaccinated before or soon after they entered this city; (3) to make re-vaccination voluntary by giving ample facilities for re-vaccination with good fresh calf-vaccine or lymph to the people who voluntarily desired it."

Dr. Javle seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody supported the report on the ground that it was not proved beyond doubt that vaccination was efficacious, and, secondly, because up till now, people had been re-vaccinated without compulsion. If the voluntary methods continued for some time longer, it would be not be necessary to make re-vaccination compulsory.

Dr. Moses desired to know if he could move an amendment, suggesting improvement in the present methods of primary vaccination. He said that they were asking Government to do certain things but were neglecting their own work.

The President replied that he could bring a fresh resolution by giving previous notice. That subject was not before the house.

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai was for voluntary methods. He did not think compulsion was necessary in face of the arguments already set forth.

NEED FOR RE-VACCINATION.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said that every one had admitted the efficacy of re-vaccination, and to secure protection against small-pox by contagious vaccination was necessary. Why not then make it compulsory? People had already accepted the compulsory system for primary vaccination.

Dr. Sukhia pointed out that he had been consistent all along in holding the view that compulsory vaccination was not necessary. Those advocating compulsory vaccination had not been able to make out any case.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out that only recently an announcement was made in the House of Commons that nearly 50 per cent of the population had taken advantage of the conscience clause. He could not show them his authority just then, but he could point out from the minute made by Dr. Dadachanji on the question that the number of people taking advantage of the conscience clause rose from 4 to 35 per cent. He agreed with the moderate principle suggested by Dr. Master and others in the case of introducing sanitary and other improvement, that they must try voluntary methods and see how they worked, before making it compulsary. This Government had adopted the same principle. The Act for compulsory primary vaccination for the Bombay Presidency was only confined to the City. For other parts of the Presidency, it was arranged that deputy sanitary officers should go round and vaccinate those who desired it. How well this method had succeeded, they all knew.

On a division, the amendments were defeated, and the original proposition was carried by a majority.

DUPLICATION OF TANSA MAIN.

According to previous notice the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved the following resolution :—

"That the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee be requested to furnish the following information:—

(1) The names of newspapers in which notices were given inviting tenders for the supply of cast iron pipes, barlocks and meters in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main, with the number of times they were repeated.

(2) The time allowed for the submission of tenders.

(3) Whether the advertisements inviting tenders were given to papers in England, and, if not, why not?"

Briefly stating his reasons for the proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that from the proceedings of a meeting of the Standing Committee he gathered that the Committee had asked the Commissioner to make certain inquiries through his agent in England from certain large dealers. This showed that, though many firms had their agents in Bombay, there were some large dealers whom the advertisement inviting tenders published in other newspapers could not reach.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Dinshah Bomanji Master, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the cause or causes which gave rise to violent stench wafts across from the sea face to Queen's Road for some time past. (b) What remedy does he suggest for its removal?"

This concluded the business before the meeting.

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

The following is a list of places in Bombay where mosquitoes were found by the Health Department during last week :—

Street.	House No. or Name.	Place where found.
	A WARD.	
Maruti Street	...11 and 13	2 wells
Raghunath Dady Street	.. 35-37	well
Police Court Lane	..39-41 com to 43-45, 14-16, 38-40	4 wells
Cowasjee P. Street	..46, 126, 97,	3 wells
Nanabhai Lane	...11, 17-a	2 wells
Barber Lane	...4-6, 5-7	2 wells
Parsi Punchayet Lane	...3-15	Cistern
Bazar Gate Street	6-16	Cistern
Mody Street	...74-76	Cistern
Cooperage Road	...17 (Khatau Mansion)	...M Tank and Wooden tub
Hornby Road	...158-160	...Wooden barrels
Queens Road	...4, 5	...Antiformicas and M Tanks
Merewether Road	31-31a (Greens Mansions)	..Old cart in compound
Colaba Road	...371	well
Gun Carriage St.	...64 and 66	2 wells
Koli 2nd Lane	...4	well
Colaba Road	...41-44 (Fort Press)	...Cistern
Meadows Street	...25 and 33	...Tube and odd receptacles
Elphinstone Circle	7	...Antiformicas
Dalal Street	...10-12 and 18	...Odd receptacles, and ditch
Do	...29-33	...Broken chatty
	C WARD.	
Girgaum Road	...386 (2), 388	well and tub
Barrows Lane	.. 8, 15, 14 2,	wells and tin can
Nowroji Street	...14	...Tub
Bhagatwady	...6	...Puddle
Bhuleshwar Road	...137-141, 127	...Tub, and well
Maruti Lane	...18	.. well
3rd Bhoiwada	X Lane, 8a, 9, 10, and 3 8	Tub, tank, puddle, well and 2 tanks, an1 well
3rd Bhoiwada Lane	20-3 0, 74-76	...well pool, well
Wellington Street	2, 3, 29	...3 wells
Sonapur Street	2, 10, 50, 100	..4 wells
2nd Sonapur Street	4-6	...well
Lohar Street	.. 374-376, 377-379	..2 wells
Mahadeo Shanker Street	24-32	...well
Girgaum Road	.. 141, 145	...2 wells
Caval	.. 89	...well and Tanka
Girgaum Road	...151-67	...well
	E WARD.	
Bellasis Road	...237, 8-9, 229	.. Fountain tub, and tin pot
G. I. P. Ry. Harbour Breach		...Zinc pot
lane Road	...22, 24	...Tube, fountain, tubs
Nesbit Road	...24	...well, and M Kundis
Parel Road	...93-0	...Inside the hall

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

CASE AGAINST A STAFF SERGEANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

The case for the defence closed to-day in the court-martial on Staff-Sergt. Warner. He pleaded not guilty to all the charges of embezzlement, urging that the cash-boxes of the Brigade office were provided with duplicated keys, that other clerks were authorised to receive moneys that Captain King-Mahon, Station Staff Officer, had contradicted himself as to the fact that accused's drawers were not sealed for 24 hours after his arrest, and that the evidence of certain clerks was biassed, as they would materially benefit by his conviction.

The court adjourned until to-morrow for the closing addresses.

For the convenience of the large number of visitors from France in Mail week in London the management of the Gaiety Theatre issued a synopsis of "The Girl on the Film" in French.

DESPERATE OUTLAWS.

STIRRING TALE OF CAPTURE IN THE NORTH.

In these days, when the police are the favourite target for criticism, often indiscriminate and mischievous, it is a pleasure to be able to record an incident, which must call for the unequivocal approval alike of friends and foes of the department. The event referred to was none other than the capture of two notorious desperadoes, with more than local reputations, known as Dassai Pasi and Baldeo Brahman. These two "gentlemen of the road" have long been "wanted" by the police for a series of dacoities and murders extending over the past decade. Their favourite hunting grounds were the districts of Kheri and Bahraich in the United Provinces and the adjoining territory of Nepal. It would be impossible in the scope of this article, which is merely intended to be a narrative of their capture, to give more than an outline of their career of crime. It is sufficient to say that they "took to the road" as long ago as the famine which devastated the north-easterly submontane tracts in 1900-01. Each man started "on his own; but in course of time under the influence of a similarity of tastes they agreed to join forces and to work together and staunch confederates they remained. Their career during the next seven years can be succinctly described as a succession of dacoities and robberies accompanied with murders on highways and in houses. Their gang is credited with having committed on the average thirty to forty dacoities annually in the Kheri and Bahraich districts. Whenever the hue and cry became too warm they would slip over the border and harry the villages in Nepal on the same scale. They experienced the vicissitudes of fortune, however, for Baldeo was arrested by the Bahraich police in 1909 and Dassai fell into the hands of the Kheri police almost simultaneously. Both men were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for offences committed in British India and, after their conviction, were extradited by the Nepal authorities. Here too they were convicted, but while in durance vile in the Nepalganj goal, they managed to effect a masterly escape, thanks to the assistance of a woman named Mussammat Indrana, who had originally been kidnapped by Baldeo and had served the gang faithfully in the unromantic capacity of cook. This woman contrived to introduce files into the Nepalganj gaol, with the assistance of which Dassai, Baldeo and some twenty other prisoners rid themselves of their shackles, and after having savagely attacked and murdered some of the warders, made good their escape into their old fastnesses.

The gang lost no time in re-assembling under their leaders, and forthwith launched out on a new career of unbridled crime; one of their first acts being to burn down a police station in Nepal and to sack the whole village. During 1911 Dassai and Baldeo apparently crossed the hills into the heart of Nepal, where they committed numerous dacoities. In 1912 they began to repay attention to the Kheri district where they are credited with some seven or eight house dacoities, in one of which they shot three men, one mortally. Later in the year they crossed the Sarda river and took up their quarters in the Bhira forest, from which they emerged from time to time on their forays. In this locality they have been credited with some twenty serious robberies. Eventually the woman Mussammat Indrana fell into the hands of the Kheri police and was able to give them graphic details of Dassai and Baldeo's doings. One of their escapades very nearly ended disastrously for them, as they had the temerity to attack some Banjaras in the Bhira jungles. These sturdy cattle drovers not only made good their resistance but succeeded in arresting several of the gang including Dassai and Baldeo, and in recovering from their possession a police rifle which had been stolen sometime before. But while the Banjaras were engaged in tying up the dacoits, Dassai managed to draw a pistol with which he shot one of the Banjaras dead. This completely turned the tables on the Banjaras, who incontinently fled, leaving the gang to make their escape into Nepal from where it commenced a further series of raids into British territory. It is impossible to hazard a guess at the number of crimes the gang was responsible for in Nepal territory during the ten years of its career. Sufficient has been said to show that these men were a real and haunting terror to the countryside, and that they managed to elude the best efforts of the police on both sides of the border to round them up.

THEIR DOWNFALL.

The manner in which their downfall was eventually accomplished remains to be set forth. After much painstaking enquiry following on a protracted absence of the gang from the Bahraich district, Dassai and Baldeo were eventually marked down in the vicinity of a village bordering on Nepal Territory. As a result of earnest representation to the authorities in Nepal special measures were taken to co-operate with the Police on this side of the border, and, after various abortive attempts on the part of the Police, during which Dassai and Baldeo retaliated by committing dacoities, these two worthies were definitely located in a jungle hamlet, where they were being supplied with the necessaries of life by an ex chaukidar of the Bahraich district. This man was approached by an intelligent constable and agreed to lend the police assistance in bringing the desperadoes to book. Such was the confidence reposed in him by the two dacoits that they would take all their meals in his hut and even allow him to look after their firearms while they slept. Having won this man over, a suitable opportunity had to be awaited. About this time M. F. Young, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was placed on special duty with a view to handling possible developments and as subsequent events showed be more than justified his selection. He was at Katarnian Ghat, the rail head of the branch of the Bengal and North-Western railway, which serves these forest tracts, when on the 27th June, the Superintendent of Police (Mr. Mayers) arrived with a force of some thirty armed police to join his lieutenant. Preliminaries had then to be settled with the Nepal authorities, to ensure co-operation from the other side of the border, and Messrs. Mayers and Young then returned to Katarnian Ghat to await the arrival of the informer. On the 29th June the informer turned up with definite information of the presence of Dassai and Baldeo in his house, and it was decided to make the attempt. The armed police were despatched in plain clothes and in small parties, travelling by devious routes to collect at a selected spot from which they could march "en masse" upon the hamlet in the jungle. Mr. Young taking the rifles of the party with him, went concealed in a bullock cart by another route.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH.

The force assembled at the rendezvous at dusk and waited for the fall of night before setting out on the last stage of an eventful journey. This was accomplished under the most difficult conditions in pitch darkness and pouring rain. It does not require much effort of imagination to realise the difficulties under which the police were working to round up these two desperate men. A lonely hamlet in the heart of the jungle, no roads, a pitch black night and the forces of nature let loose to impede progress. The police had often to wade waist-deep in water and it is not surprising that they lost their bearings, Fortune, however, was on their side and they eventually managed to arrive at their destination by midnight where they were faced with a further two hours' wait during which they were subjected to a veritable deluge, before the informer put in an appearance with the news that the dacoits were "at home" and resting after a heavy carousal. The hut having been quickly and quietly surrounded and all avenues of escape guarded, Mr. Young with two or three picked men, went inside. The two dacoits were then fallen upon, Mr. Young personally seizing Dassai, whom he succeeded in pinning down after a desperate struggle, fortunately securing the pistol which never left Dassai's person, before the latter could use it, Baldeo was similarly accounted for and after waiting for the daylight, the party started back on an equally eventful returned journey to Katarnian Ghat not the least difficult feat being the crossing of a river in flood in a dug out. Truly a successful issue to a bold plan boldly and doggedly carried through. Dassai and Baldeo are now awaiting trial for a few of the atrocious crimes of which they have been guilty and it may be safely asserted they will not be able to repeat their episode of breaking goal.

It will be conceded that no praise is too high for all who were concerned in this memorable achievement. It is to be recollected that these were two armed and desperate men who knew that the gallows awaited them if they were taken, and they never meant to be taken alive if they could possibly help it. Yet they were captured without a drop of blood being shed and without a shot being fired. It speaks volumes for the determination and discipline of all associated in their capture. Mr. Young deserves every credit for his pluck and resourcefulness, characteristic of the best traditions of his service. Mr. Mayers is equally deserving of praise for his patience and skill in working out the preliminaries of this excellent piece of work. He deserved much sympathy for having been prevented at the eleventh hour, by a sharp attack of dysentery, from participating in the success of his elaborate arrangements, which must have caused him much anxious thought and labour. The capture puts an end to a trouble which had been vexing the minds of the British and Nepalese Police for many weary years and it deserves to be chronicled among the finest achievements of the Indian force.—Dram in the "Pioneer."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VOGUE FOR BLACK AND WHITE IN PARIS.

The weather has not been particularly kind for the Great Week, says a Paris lady correspondent, but in spite of this fact there were some very charming dresses at Auteuil when the big hurdle race was run. A black charmeuse skirt, with tunic or coat of heavy white lace, or white net literally darned with silk cord or raid, seems catching the fancy more and more, and it is quite astonishing to see the all black, and black and white hats. At Bagatelle, too, where the first match of the Coupe Internationale was hotly disputed, the rival teams being actually seven goals to six during the last period, I was struck by the number of black tulle and chiffon frocks. These dresses are the veritable climax of the coutourier's art, and the absolute dismay of the foreigner. They look literally blown together and are the acme of expensive simplicity. The polo has been a formidable rival to Autenil, and there were any amount of well-known French Society people there, dancing, having tea or sherbet, or watching the very exciting polo. The Hunt Cup was played on Thursday afternoon, when by special request the dancing went on till seven in the evening.

MME. POINCARE AT THE PALAIS DE GLACE

The new statue of King Edward VII has been placed on its pedestal in the Place Edouard, and will very shortly be unveiled. It is an excellent likeness of the late King, and shows him seated on his horse in a very characteristic attitude. The new Hotel Edouard VII. opened a few weeks ago bids fair to become extremely popular, and certainly has a magnificent position. It is of course packed for the race week, as all the Paris hotels always are. The Stamp Exhibition, which has been opened at the Palais de Glace, proved a very great success. Mme. Poincare, who visited it, was especially interested in the wonderful collections of Messieurs Rodriques and Duveen, which are among the most complete and unique in the world; and of course the English insurance stamps, done in the new printing method, aroused universal admiration. Before leaving, Mme. Poincare was presented with a pull in special colour of the official stamp of the Exhibition, with which she was delighted.

RESTAURANTS AND THEATRES.

In spite of the indifferent weather, and the uncertainty as to what kind of clothes in which to array oneself, everybody who can spend most of the days out of doors at present, and dines or lunches somewhere in the Bois, or even motors further afield to Sevres or St. Cloud. The forest at Fontainebleau is in great beauty, and I hear that all the pavilions of the hotel at Barbizon are booked up for days in advance. The service of steamers on the Seine, going down in the direction of St. Germain, is an excellent one, and I cannot think of any more charming way of spending a summer's day for those who do not care for racing or for watching polo. But the theatres and restaurants in Paris are not as full as usual and the first performance of the new "Tartarin" at Porte Saint Martin theatre was not nearly so well attended as was expected considering what an enthusiasm it had aroused. The last performance of M. Gabriel Faure's Opera "Penelope" at the Theatre des Champs Elysees was, however, well attended, and the Cafe de Paris is, as usual, packed with diners whose chief interest in Paris is the running of the Grand Prix.

LOBSTERS do not keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in hot weather in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is AUBRY SISTER'S FAMOUS BEAUTIFIER, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a newborn infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

VIOLINIST'S THREAT.

One of the wealthy patrons of our amateur dramatic society (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") would insist on acting in very production, and, to put it mildly, acting was not his forte.

Last year the post of conductor to our honorary orchestra became vacant, and we induced our misguided but valuable friend to accept the position. His conducting was a shade worse than his acting, but the players took very little notice of him.

All went smoothly until the chief play of the season was produced and the committee engaged a professional for the place of the first violin. At the full-dress rehearsal the conductor was on his mettle, and once or twice he remonstrated with the first violinist for taking the music too quickly.

At last the violinist could stand it no longer. "Look here," he said, "if you pull me up again I "shall follow your beat!" Our conductor returns to the stage next season alas!

ULTRA-MODERN PLAY

"He has written a new play. "Original?" "Yes; the heroine is a married woman." "Oh, I know; and falls in love with another man," "No; that's the original part of it. The play shows marriage to be a sacred relation that some people take seriously, and get a great deal of happiness out of."—"Detroit Free Press."

WHAT IS "BELEAK"?

Canon Horsley, in "How Criminals are Made and Prevented," gives some good examples of illiteracy in parents.

In one school with which I had to do (he writes) when a child was absent we sent a paper on which the mother should give the reason. The sempiternal errands, for which there is ample time before, between, of after school hours, if only mothers would think or manage, appeared in the form of: "To go of an arrand," "Detain on arond," "To get some arrants," "To go for a reant," "To go on an arreind," while other excuses appeared on the paper as "Ceapt by his feather," "Whas kept away beCos he Wos hill," "Very pooly so i keep him A tomb," "Becars He Whas to late," "To late for Scwol," "20 mints two late," "Sent to mis tomkns cool for his hie is Bad," "Hat home be cose he Wos so ill i had to give hin son Meesen," "He as bin the Conse," "He plad the truent," and so on, a prize being perhaps deserved for the maternal missive, "bil is got the beleak" which only to the experienced reader would suggest the gastric inconvenince which had kept the boy at home.

A STORY FOR MR. ASQUITH.

A small boy said to his mother, "My soldiers were awfully smashed in the last battle, and looked dreadful. But it's all right now. I put one away and changed the places of almost all the others when I put them up. Now they look quite different, and nobody, I don't believe, would ever think they'd been hurt."

Mr. Asquith, we feel sure, will be greatly impressed by this story.—"Spectator."

BRINGING OUT THE GOOD POINTS.

Charges Tellier, the inventor of cold storage, is a Frenchmen of eighty-five years, and was recently discovered in a state of abject poverty. In the course of an interview with a New York correspondent. Mr Tellier talked with grim humour about poverty. "The advantages of poverty are overrated," he said. "The rich declare that poverty brings out at a man's good points. Well, so it does—by the roots."

MARCONI OR—HANDEL?

Well, well, the more interesting part of the Marconi Inquiry is over. We rather sympathise with Commendatore Marconi's objection to having it called after him, and if it is possible to rename it, we should like to have it christened "The Handel Festival."—"The Bystander."

MINISTER'S CHILD.

A popular Paisley minister, while in his previous charge, had an embarrassing experience when his boy attended church for the first time at the age of three (says the "Glasgow News"). He cast a look every few minutes in the direction of his own pew, and was relieved to see that "James" was behaving himself, and was looking straight to the front, where sat a staid gentleman with a head absolutely devoid of hair.

In the middle of the sermon, alas! a loud smack was heard, and the reverend pa was horrified to find that James had reached over and given a hearty skelp to the temptingly shining pate within reach. The remainder of the sermon was somewhat incoherent.

BLUNDERS IN BOOK TITLES.

There is always a crop of amusing mistakes concerning titles. Nothing so taxes the ingenuity of the bookseller as these phonetic endevours to get at the name of a book. Who but a genius could conceive that by "Within or Outside the Pail" was meant "Beyond the Pale," or that "by "The Forgotten Cigar" a customer meant for "For God and the Czar"! Even Mr. Bullen would be puzzled by a reference to "Screws of the Cash Lock" for "The Cruise of the Cachelot." Some other amusing blunders are "She Strips to Congo" for "She Stoops to Conquer," "Hero of the Weak" for "Hereward the Wake," "Lined Pockets" for "Lying Prophets, and "Bad Acre of Greece" for Baedeker's "Greece".

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The "Times" Pekin correspondent wrote on June 30:—China recently proposed to Great Britain that the opium accumulated at Chinese ports should be reshipped to India or to non-Chinese ports in the Far East, China generously agreeing to pay the freight. Great Britain has now declined to accede. The whole question of the accumulations, therefore, still remains unsettled and is becoming acuter, as owing to the measures taken by China the sales are diminishing. General Chang has advised Yuan Shih-kai to transfer the opium negotiations to London, on the ground that the British people are "ashamed of their own Government for holding out so firmly merely for the sake of lucre," and that it would be much easier to settle the matter in England. All concerned in the question in China would, indeed, be thankful if the General's idea were adopted. In Pekin, where the whole circumstances of the trade are understood, the question is necessarily dealt with on business lines. The high altruistic plane upon which it is set in the House of Commons can be adequately maintained only by those who are in a position to authorise the expenditure involved in relieving China of the necessity of absorbing the accumulations.

The Lower House has read three times a Bill authorising the Government to approach the British Minister with a request that the Opium Treaty be abrogated, the importation of opium stopped, and the accumulations of Indian opium shipped back.

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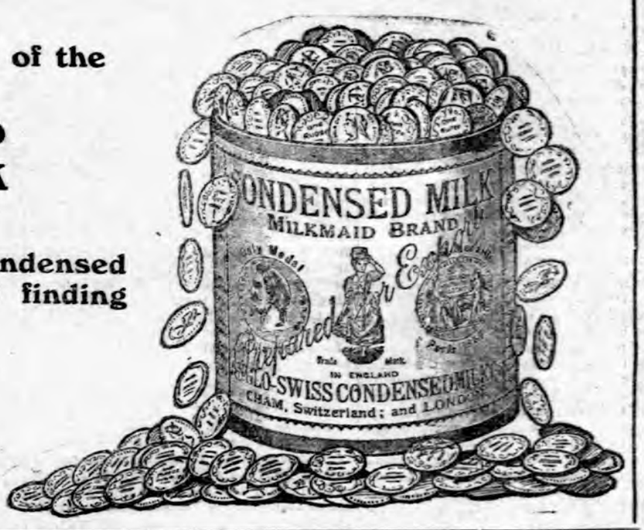

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Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Messrs. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

The marriage of King Manoel and Princess Augusta-Viktoria of Hohenzollern will am celebrated at Sigmaringen on Sept. 3 and 4

BUSINESS IN BUTTERFLIES.

The creditors of Mr. Ernest Swinhoe, dealer in exotic butterflies, of Gunterstone-road, West Kensington, met in mail week. The liabilities were returned at £240 and the assets at £41. The income from the butterfly business was stated at £250 per annum. Judgment had been obtained against the debtor by a moneylender. The estate remains in the Official Receiver's hands.

BETRAYED BY CIGARETTE.

Betrayed by the light of a cigarette shining in some bushes in Brockwell Park two young men were watched by the police. They were subsequently arrested, and at Lambeth Police Court were charged with being on premises for the supposed purpose of committing felony. They were only caught after a struggle, and it was stated that they were trying to get over a fence of a house in Tulse Hill.

MR. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Sitting in Chambers, Mr. Registrar Brougham in mail week made an order annulling the bankruptcy proceedings in the case of Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, the well-known advocate of female suffrage, described in the receiving order as of Red Lion-court, E.C., Clement's Inn, W.C. The order was made on the ground that the debts had been paid in full.

"FOURPENNY ONE." COSTS 10s.

Mr. William Parmelle, of independent means, living at the Cedars, Theobald's Road, Waltham Cross, was fined 10s. for smacking the face of his valet, Amerigo Bruin. A cab driver who had been called to remove the valet's luggage from the house told the magistrates that he drove up just in time to see the complainant "receive a fourpenny one on the face."

FREEDOM AT GIBRALTAR.

It is officially announced that in future the gates of the fortress at Gibraltar have been ordered to be open till ten o'clock at night in summer and nine o'clock in winter for ingress. The event is unprecedented, the gates having hitherto been closed from sunset till sunrise to the surrounding country. This relaxation of the rigorous of fortress life is due to negotiations between the Spanish and British Governments.

WOMEN LOYALISTS' SUICIDE.

A telegram from Mexico City to New York states that forty women residents, mostly of the better class have committed suicide in the city of Durango since its occupation by the rebels last week. According to a private letter received in Mexico City the women became desparate as the result of their treatment at the hands of the victorious rebels. Consular advices are to the effect that the rebels who entered Durango conducted themselves like bandits burning a large part of the business quarter after looting it, and giving themselves up to the wildest excesses. Foreign flags were not respected and an Englishman was killed. The city, it is added, is in the throes of famine, and the Government is preparing a relief column.

NEW MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

Austria has added to her network of railways another mountain line, the Mittenwaldbahn. It is an electric line connecting Innsbruck with Reutte, in the neighbourhood of the famous Bavarian royal castles of Neu-Schwanstein and Hohenschwangau. The line passes through one of the most attractive regions of the Tyrol, and shortens the route between south-western Germany and Innsbruck. The Alpine scenery is not only picturesque; it is associated with curious legends. Near the Martinswand the Emperor Maximilian had a hunting adventure from which he is said to have been rescued by an angel in the guise of a chamois hunter.

AFTER 15 YEARS.

Eight firms in Leicester and Nottingham in mail week recovered debts incurred fifteen years ago, and written off as bad. Mr. E. C. Kilby, a native of Leicester was at that time left a hosiery business on the death, of his father, but it had to be wound up, and a dividend of 11s. in the £ was paid. Mr. Kilby emigrated to British Columbia, and, doing well there as a hosier and glover, made sufficient money to be able to pay off the whole of the debts. He has been entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Royal Hotel, Leicester by the firms concerned.

M. P.s AS PORTERS.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the French Chamber in mail week. While a debate was in progress the House was astounded by the entrance of a long file of deputies bearing enormous packages. Some carried their burdens on their shoulders and some on their heads. Some staggered beneath the weight of two loads. The line advanced to the President's chair, and the bundles were carefully deposited one by one in front and around it, until the President was completely hidden from view. His voice however could be heard calling to the ushers to remove the rampart. The line of bearers consisted of the Socialist deputies, who were presenting the petition against the Three Years' Bill. It contained 730,000 signatures.

WOMEN'S LOW WAGES.

Some details of the low earnings of women were given yesterday to the Select Committee on the Trades Board Act Provisional Orders Bill. Mr. Barnes, second secretary of the Board of Trade, gave the following percentages of women workers under 10s. per week. Sugar confectionery 40.5, average wage 11s. 9d.; preserving foods 44.4, 10s. 11d. In the hollow ware trade there had been a strike of 700 women to obtain a minimum wage of 10s. for 54 hours In the linen and cotton embroidery trade (practically confined to Ireland) the wages varied from 1d. to 1 5-6d. per hour. In the collendering and machine ironing trade of the women over 18 working full time 32 per cent. earned under 10s., and the average was 11s. 4d. for a 60-hour week.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Vendors everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Bedford College for Women, whose new buildings in Regent's Park have been opened by the Queen is the oldest institution of its kind in the kingdom, and the largest women's college in connection with the University of London. It has about four hundred resident and day students, coming from every part of the world, and has played an important part in the higher education of women in recent years. The controversy regarding the site of the new buildings in Regent's Park will be fresh in the mind of every newspaper reader.

TRAGIC COINCIDENCE.

People interested in coincidences will take note of the tragic death of Mr. Samuel Stevans Sands, eldest son of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sen., by her first husband, who has been killed by the overturning of a motor-car travelling at very high speed. His brother Winthrop was killed five years ago in France in exactly the same manner, and to add to the coincidence both brothers were badly burned after the overturning of the car.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

While the establishment of a Traffic Board for London has been advocated for years without anything being done in the matter, Paris has decided to set up such an authority. M. Hennion, the Prefect of Police, is responsible for the scheme, which should enable great improvements to be effected in the traffic conditions of the city. This is decidedly one of those things they do better in France.

TYRANNY OF TIPS.

A most remarkable degree of moral courage must be the heritage of the correspondent who writes to a London paper to say that he has overcome the tyranny and vexation of the tipping system by giving no tips at all. He has made several Continental tours without according any gratuities to hotel servants, and has so far escaped any unpleasant consequences, even a "stony stare." In theory, this is the way to escape what often develops into an intolerable impost, but how many people would be brave enough to adopt the method in practice?

THE KING AND THE WELSH CHURCH.

In connexion with the communication from the Crown made through Mr. McKenna, to the effect that his Majesty places his interest in the temporalities of the bishoprics and benefices in Wales at the disposal of Parliament, it may be noted that a communication of this character is always required in the case of any Bill which concerns the Royal prerogatives, the hereditary revenues, or personal property or interests of the Crown. When, on occasion, Bills have been passed, through inadvertence, without observance of the procedure the proceedings have been declared null and void.

CROWN'S POWER OF PROTECTION.

The usage is not, it is true, binding upon Parliament, but if without the consent of the Crown previously signified Parliament should dispose of the interests of the Crown, the Crown could still protect itself in a constitutional manner by the refusal of the Royal Assent to the Bill. In 1868, the Government being unwilling to advise Queen Victoria to place her interest in the temporalities of the bishoprics and benefices in Ireland at the disposal of Parliament, the House of Commons voted an address to her Majesty praying that such interest should be placed at their disposal. In reply, the Queen desired that her interest should not stand in the way of the consideration of any measure relating to the Irish Church, and the Bill was proceeded with.

THE KING'S SERJEANTS.

The appointment just announced of three new "King's Serjeants" at the Irish Bar reminds one of the coincidence that it is exactly forty years since, in the first week of July 1873, the clause in the Supreme Court of Judicature Act was passed which gave the death-blow to the fraternity of Serjeants-at-Law in England by removing the old obligation which compelled barristers to become Serjeants before they qualified for the Bench. The change came after some six centuries, but the House at large seems to have regarded it with apathy, and Mr. Serjeant Simon's protest against this blow at those who were the "legitimate leaders of the Bar and essentially the people's counsel" was overruled by 85 votes to 39.

SPEECH DAY AT HARROW.

Harrow School in Mail week celebrated its Speech Day in the third of the rooms which have been used for the purpose at different periods in the school's history. In the Bills of the previous Speech-days there is one of tragic interest, for to that of 1812 there is appended a note in manuscript against the name of Perceval Major, "not spoken on account of the assassination of his father," an allusion, of course, to the death of Spencer Percival, the first of the Harrow Prime Ministers. It is rather curious that the other four were all at Harrow under Dr. Druby; they are Goderich, Peel, Aberdeen, and Palmerston. Harrow is well represented on the front benches today by Mr. Churchill, Colonel Seely, Lord Crewe, Mr. Long, and Mr. Chaplin.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S STATUE.

A ceremony of great interest has taken place at Zutphen, where the monument to Sir Philip Sidney has been, unveiled. The work of the sculptor Gustaaf van Kalcken, of Haarlem, it is a bronze equestrian life-size statue of the hero, mounted on a granite pedestal. To those who may be inclined to regard this as a some-what belated expression of Dutch admiration it may be stated that the States-General wanted to give Sidney a magnificent tomb within their own territories: Baulked of this desire, each of the Seven Provinces sent a delegate to represent them at the splendid obsequies of Sidney in Old St. Paul's.

STATUES OF ENGLISHMEN

There are several statues to Englishmen on the Continent, among them that of Shakespeare in Paris, though this was put up at the cost of an English resident. But perhaps the Englishman most honoured in this way on the Continent is the discoverer of vaccination, Edward Jenner of whom there are statues at Boulogne and also at Brunn, in Moravia. There are very few similar memorials to foreigners in England. At Greenwich there is the granite obelisk "to the intrepid young Bellot, of the French Navy, who in the endeavour to rescue Franklin shared the fate and the glory of that illustrious navigator but the Metropolis has nothing to show in this way except the tablets put on certain houses by the London County Council to mark the temporary residence of distinguished foreigners.

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Moreover, the bactericidal action of the blood and its natural protective powers against disease are so highly developed by Sanatogen that your system will be far better fitted to fight malaria, enteric fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. Sanatogen is also of the greatest value in convalescence from these complaints.

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Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., writes "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

H. Hesketh Bell

The Hon. Sir F. A. Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

F. A. Robertson

Mrs. Kensington, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kensington, Lahore, Punjab, writes: "I have tried Sanatogen in the great heat of Lahore, where it is specially trying. Mr. Kensington has also taken it, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and tonic. It is also the best cure for digestive troubles that I have come across."

Kensington

The Hon. Mr. Justice Caspersz, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, writes: "I have been taking Sanatogen on and off for the past three years, and find it very beneficial. Many people I know take Sanatogen and appreciate it."

C. P. Caspersz

The Archbishop of Bombay writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

† Hermann Jurgens

The Bishop of Lucknow writes: "I have had resource to Sanatogen with good effects when I felt that a tonic would do me good."

J. H. Lucknow

Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta) writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

Shirley Tremearne

The Hon. Mr. S. N. Roy, M.A., writes from Dinajpur, East Bengal: "I have been taking Sanatogen for the last few months, and have derived very great benefit from its use."

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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

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